INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1063.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 212– BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO MAHATMA AT SUEZ

Nahas Pasha's Message To Gandhiji

"GOD GRANT YOU IN YOUR QUEST" SUCCESS

Madame Zaghlul's Greetings

MAHATMA ATTENDS CHRISTIAN SERVICE ON BOARD

"Lead Heavenly Light", He Prays

"I ask God to grant you success in your quest equal to the greatness of your determination."

This was the message sent to Mahatmaji in board by Nahas Pasha, the great Wafdist leader. Another greeting received by Gandhiji as he reached Suez was from Madame Zaghlul, widow of the Egyptian Nationalist. A large number of Egyptians and Indians joined in giving Gandhiji a rousing reception at Suez.

Mahatma in his customary loin cloth attended the Christian Service on board the ship.

WILL HE PAY FLYING VISIT TO AMERICA?

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE"

S.S. RAJPUTANA, Sept. 7.

Our Correspondent on board the "Rajputana," wireless that Mahatma Gandhi continues to enjoy his voyage to England immensely. He somewhat startled the worshippers one morning by attending the Christian service on board the ship, clad in the customary loin-cloth. As the vessel steamed through the silence of the Red Sea, Mahatma Gandhi joined the congregation in singing "Lead Kindly Light," which is his favourite Christian hymn.

MAHATMA'S DRESS IN ENGLAND.

Gandhiji has, at length answered the question what he will wear in England. He declared that if the weather is cold, he will don heavy woollen cloth, reaching his ankles and a white home-spun jacket.

WELCOMED BY EGYPTIANS.

Gandhiji was warmly welcomed at Suez to-day, by a number of Egyptians and Indians. The late arrival of the "Rajputana" prevented Mahatmaji from fulfilling the wish to visit the Sphinx and the Pyramids.

He is still receiving scores of messages from all over the world. Among these is one of encouragement from Madame Zaghlul, widow of the famous Egyptian Nationalist and another is from the Wafd President, Nahas Pasha, declaring:—

"I ask God to grant you success in your quest equal to the greatness of your determination," and hoping that Gandhiji would visit Egypt on the return journey.

ADVICE TO EGYPTIAN MUSLIMS

During his brief stay in Suez, he appealed to Egyptian Muslims to help cement Hindu-Muslim Unity, declaring: "Mohamed was the apostle of Peace. As his followers, you can do nothing less than establish unity. Upon India's unity and independence the peace of the rest of the world indirectly depends. But, there can be no real international peace so long as India remains fettered by foreign power."

NO PROGRAMME FIXED.

Gandhiji has not drawn up the programme for his stay in England. Although he has received scores of requests to make speeches in England, he has decided that being the guest of the British Government, it would be improper to make public utterances without the Prime Minister's assent.

Friends are making efforts to induce him to visit America. Though Mahatmaji will not commit himself, it is possible that he may pay a flying visit to New York, if the Round Table Conference is a success.

Gandhiji states that he will not have time in England to indulge in social functions, but will make himself accessible to all men and women interested in the Indian situation.

In preparation for the Round Table Conference, Gandhiji has been reading volumes of the proceedings of the first Conference.

An American passenger offered him detective stories, but the offer was firmly rejected.

Mahatmaji spends most of the evenings on board lecturing to Indian students on religion and philosophy.

(The famous lines of Cardinal Newman referred to above are:—

Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home——
Lead Thou me on!)

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Federal Structure Committee In Session

HALF THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES ABSENT

LONDON, Sept. 7.

After an interval of over seven months the Indian Round Table Conference resumed its work this afternoon when the Federal Structure Sub-committee met at St. James Palace, Lord Sankey presiding.

Out of the 31 members of the Committee only about half were present. Others have not yet arrived, including Mahatma Gandhi who is expected by the end of the week.

The Prime Minister extended a cordial welcome to the delegates.—

LORD SANKEY WELCOMES.

After welcoming delegates Lord Sankey pointed out that all schools of thought were represented with one exception which would cease next week when Gandhiji would be welcomed. The restoration of peace and happiness in India was worth any personal sacrifice. Their great ambition was to see India as nation realising her age-long dream of taking her proper part in social and political thought and development of the world. He said: "During last few months India has never been absent from our thoughts for a day. Both here and with you situation has been carefully surveyed. Problems have been set out and alternative modes of dealing with them prepared for your consideration."

He expressed the hope that Commission would get to grips with difficulties and reach decisions as soon as possible and hoped that they would settle down to details next week.—Reuter.

BREACHES OF GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

Mahatma Bhagwandin To Enquire & Report To Congress

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

Mahatma Bhagwandin assisted by Mr. P. K. Salve, High Court Pleader, has been appointed to investigate and report to the C. P. Marathi Congress Committee all cases of breaches of Delhi Pact on the part of the Government in C. P. Marathi.

Secret Of Gandhiji's Success.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, CITY, Sept. 6.

Presiding over the anniversary ceremony of the Ramkrishna Mission on the birthday of Lord Krishna, Mr. R. V. Fulay, M. L. C., said that the Lord stood for three ideals, viz:—the service of the poor and the oppressed, destruction of evil and the uplift of the State. He appealed to the audience to follow these ideals for political and economic freedom and declared that Mahatma Gandhi stood for these very principles and the secret of his success lay in practising them. Finally he appealed to the younger generation to mix with and live the life of the poor and elevate them from social and economic degradation.

Mrs. Kusmavati Deshpande spoke on the childhood of the Lord working class movement.

MOVE FOR AGITATION FOR ROY'S RELEASE

Defence Committee's Cable To B. T. U. Congress.

The following cable has been sent by the secretaries M. N. Roy Defence Committee to the British Trade Union Congress:—

"Bombay working class sends greetings. Requests agitation for unconditional release of Comrade M. N. Roy, Roy's prosecution direct attack on international working class movement. Urges energetic intervention."

Congress Leaders Arrive At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7

Pandit Jawaharlal and Dr. Sayad Mahmud arrived here to-night by Delhi Mail, as expected.

They were received by a crowd including Sardar Vallabhbhai, Sjts. Jayramdas, Jivanlal Divan, Manilal Kothari, Sheth Ambalal and some prominent workers and citizens

Dr. Ansari, Sjts. Jamnalalji, Rajendraprasad, Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Aney's arrival is expected to-morrow morning.

SUCCESS OF HUNGER-STRIKE

No Liquor At Parsi New Year Festival.

NAGPUR CITY, Sept. 6.

Sham Banker, the Young Parsi who had gone on hunger-strike at the Billimoria's liquor shop has since given up the hunger-strike as the Parsis agreed not to make use of any liquor during the New Year festival.

NOTICE

To-day being Parsi New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

STOP PRESS

GANDHIJI SNOBBED BY FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

(Special to "Chronicle").

The "Chronicle" Correspondent on board "Rajputana" cables that between Suez and Port Said large number of British and foreign journalists boarded steamer and Gandhiji submitted cheerfully to his first interview with foreign press since leaving India. As he had already begun his period of silence, however, he only made brief written replies which he wrote with his left hand, his right hand being crippled on account of poor circulation and writers cramp.

The British authorities propose that Gandhiji should travel by motor car from Folkstone to London in order to avoid demonstrations. Gandhi has consented.

Mr. Fenner Brockway M. P. and other English admirers of Gandhi sent wireless inviting Gandhi to attend London banquet in honour of his birthday on October 2. Gandhiji declining says: "I do not intend to take part in any social functions, not even dinner, in honour of an old man's birthday."—

K. C. ROY DEAD

Faints In Assembly During Debate

ENTERPRISING INDIAN JOURNALIST

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Mr. K. C. Roy is dead.—A.P.

Keshav Chandra Roy, C.I.E., whose death is reported from Simla was a pioneer of India News Agency Service. Born in 1873, he was among the founders and Directors of the Associated Press of India. He was a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council State. He was also a member of the Colonization Committee. He was deputed to represent India at the International Conference of Journalists. In his death the profession of journalism has lost one of its most enterprising votaries.)

SIMLA IN MOURNING.

The sudden death this evening of Mr. K. C. Roy who fell from his seat in the Assembly shortly afternoon with a stroke of paralysis is regretted in Simla circles. Mr. Roy was carried out of the Assembly Chamber and it was hoped he was only suffering from an ordinary fainting fit but he passed away without recovering consciousness at about 4-30 this afternoon

For the last several weeks Mr Roy had been in poor health and there is no doubt that his death was hastened by overwork on the Government Retrenchment Committee and by his laborious and numerous press duties from which he refused to take proper rest. For several years past he has been either a member of the Council of State or the Assembly and in both Houses he was regarded as a particularly useful and able member. In newspaper circles he was regarded as an especially brilliant man and the cleverest Indian journalist of his day. For news he possessed a remarkable flair. He had an extraordinary member for events, men and dates and as the head of the news department of the Associated Press of India his place will be extremely difficult to fill.

With Sir Edward Buck as a colleague Mr. Roy started the Associated Press of India many years ago and it has been largely due to his energy and foresight that the Associated Press has attained its present powerful position in the news world of India. Mr. Roy was absolutely devoted to his profession and his valuable advice was always at the disposal of Business and Indian interests outside his own profession, but his frail frame was really unequal to the heavy strain placed upon it. He naturally had a legion of friends and during his life he steered at times a difficult course with consummate tact. The general opinion here is that a remarkable and great Indian journalist has passed away and the deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Roy who is left with three young children.

The funeral takes place tomorrow morning according to Hindu rites at Sanjauli.—A. P.

POLICE PROTECTION TO MAHATMA AND DELEGATES.

—:o:—

Scotland Yard Making Arrangements.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

It is understood that arrangements are being made by Scotland Yard to afford special police protection to Gandhiji and other Delegates to the Round Table Conference during their stay in England.—Reuter.

There is no special significance about detailing Scotland Yard officers to protect Gandhiji and other delegates to the Round Table Conference. These precautions ar always taken in case of distinguished vistors.—Reuter.

MUZZLING OF THE INDIAN PRESS

Crerar Introduces Bill In The Assembly

K. C. ROY'S TRAGIC DEATH

HEAVY SUMS AS DEPOSITS FROM KEEPERS OF PRESSES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The adjournment motion which was retained by Mr. B. Das over the non-participation of Indian Commercial representatives in the Federal Structure Committee and Round Table Conference did not materialise in the Assembly. Lobby conversation showed that correspondence on the subject of inclusion of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas's two colleagues of Indian Federation of Chambers is proceeding between Simla and Whitehall.

It was, therefore, not considered wise to move a censure debate.

KABIRUDDIN AT IT.

The Assembly, though poor in non-official strength, showed a lively sense of the necessity of retrenchment in Government expenditure by a series of supplementary questions the seriousness of which was occasionally relieved by humourous sallies of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed.

There was a tendency to-day to Government answers being very long, so that only 40 questions out of a heavy list were answered.

Sir Fazli Hussain held his ground well against supplementary questions of Mr. Lalchand Nevalrai over importation of rice from foreign countries, particularly, Japan.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, as usual, had the major share of questions, while Mr. Ranga Iyer interviewed with queries relating to Indians in Ceylon.

Speeches over the deaths of three members followed and a very unhappy incident occurred, when Mr. K. C. Roy fainted in his seat and had to be removed to Ripon Hospital, where he passed away. He was the founder of the Associated Press of India and senior most news editor of Western News Agency. Mr. Roy came to the Assembly, inspite of broken down health to hear speeches over the Press Bill, but he died in the evening.

The Press Bill, however, was introduced without any speech and without any dissentient voice, as also the Foreign Relations Bill. The Press Bill will be moved for Select Committee on Friday, for report within a week.

DETAILS.

The autumn session of the Assembly opened to-day, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding. Non-official attendance was not large, partly due to absence of some members and partly to absence of a few front benchers who have gone to London to attend the Round Table Conference.

14 new members were sworn in, five non-officials namely Lalchand Nevalrai in the place of late Professor Shahani of Karachi, Mr. C. B. Elliot vice Mr. Alexander, Madras, Mr. G. I. Griffiths vice Sir Hugh Cocke, Bombay, Mr. John Tait (Burma), Mr. F. De Souza, vice Rev. J. C. Chatterjee on behalf of the Indian Christian community and nine officials namely Messrs. S. N. Roy, S. Lal, K. Sanjiva Rao, Rao Bahadur U. Rama Rao, A. H. A. Todd, H. F. Knight, Qazi Aziz-uddin Ahmed Belgrami, J. F. Dyer and F. B. Leach.

During the question hour, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai enquired if ten per cent. of reduction in salaries would affect pensions of persons who were on the verge of retirement.

Sir George Schuster wanted notice, but agreed to take note of Mr. Navalrai's suggestion that the people on the verge of retirement be asked to retire instead of having a cut in their salaries.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Ten Government Bills were introduced in the Legislative Assembly to-day. Two of them are likely to provoke keen controversy, namely: the Bill for better control of Press introduced by Sir James Crerar, and the Foreign Relations Bill introduced by Mr. Howell.

Sir James pointed out in respect of his Bill that it has been the practice of a section of the Press to give direct or indirect incitement to crimes of violence, and in particular to encourage crimes of terrorist character by the eulogy of those guilty of such crimes. Experience had also shown that propaganda in furtherance of crimes of violence was carried on by means of leaflets, pamphlets, etc., Sir James added that having regard to the spread of terrorist movement it had been considered necessary to provide for better control of the Press, and of unauthorised newssheets and newspapers. The duration of the Bill was for one year, but Government could extend it if necessary for a year at a time for a further period of two years.

Keepers of the Press would be required to deposit security up to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 in the first instance unless the magistrate sees fit to dispense with it. Any printing press used for publishing objectionable matter would forfeit its security as also copies of newspapers etc., containing the objectionable matter.

FORFEITURE AND FRESH DECLARATION.

The declaration made by the keeper of that Press would become automatically cancelled ten days after the order of forfeiture. The maximum amount of Rs. 10,000 is fixed for deposit of a fresh declaration, and if the Press is again used for printing objectionable matter then enhanced security and all documents containing it would be forfeited.

Similar machinery is provided for the control of newspapers and when the second order of forfeiture is passed against publisher no further declaration will be made without permission of the local Government. Orders of forfeiture are appealable to High Court where generally a bench of three judges will decide the case and will take into consideration tendency of newspapers as revealed by writings after commencement of this act.

Foreign Relations Bill

The Foreign Relations Bill which was moved by the Foreign Secretary provides against publication of statements likely to promote unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and Governments of Foreign States. The maximum penalty is two years' imprisonment and fine. The initiation of the proceedings is restricted to complaint by or on behalf of Government. The Bill supersedes, but continues the operation of the Foreign Relations Ordinance promulgated by Lord Irwin in April. It is pointed out that certain section of the press has embarked on a campaign of propaganda against the present rule of an adjoining friendly State, and has given utterance to inflammatory appeals of a rival claimant in a manner scarcely consistent with the Government's obligations of neutrality and non-interference in internal affairs of a neighbouring country, indepen-

(Continued on page 7).

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Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

UNEMPLOYED—Don't despair. To insure against loss of opportunity, represent your case to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R5811

WELL ESTABLISHED INSURANCE COMPANY desires appointing CANVASSERS and AGENTS for Motor Insurance Business, who could give guaranteed business. Please write Box No. 1150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3575

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS for Indian Flake Cigarettes. Salary Rs. 100/- plus commission and rent. Apply Box No. 200-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R5653

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS on Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- including T. A. plus office and stationery expenses to open branch offices and organise banking business. Apply with one anna stamp to METROPOLITON INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
(2)

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every Town for an easy Selling and Novel Scheme. No security. Income guaranteed to honest and hardworking men. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. for terms send one Annna Stamp. ORIENTAL GENERAL TRADERS, Mazagoan, Bombay.
A R5705

REQUIRED—An EXPERT in Forestry and Agriculture, who can run a large farm on Scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where Agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. At least 10 years' practical experience in Forestry and Agriculture will be essential. Salary upto Rs. 500/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 15th September, 1931. to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3577

WANTED—Educated and energetic gentlemen as DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS for appointing, training and assisting life insurance agents. Good prospects for capable men. Monthly salary Rs. 50—(50—10—100) plus Rs. 1-8 per day travelling allowance including conveyance and cooly expenses. Inter Class Railway fare. Bonus on Agent's business. Experienced men preferred. First class worker, though inexperienced, will be given training for one or two months in Head Office on Rs. 30 per month. Apply with photo to the Biggest Life Insurance Office of the Continent:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank, Ltd., Head Office for India: Delhi, Qutab Road, Post Box No. 117.
A 3532

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and, without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

Houses & Flats To Let

AIRY, BRIGHT, UP-TO-DATE, FLATS with sea view in "Malabar Villas," Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, No. 40. Enquire on the premises. Palanji Joshi, Civil Engineer.
C R5757

Hotels.

PANCHGANI—HOTEL SAVOY—Leading high class hotel with all modern conveniences. Best situation bungalow, nice garden A-1 food, cleanliness, comforts. Terms moderate.
H R5650

Matrimonial

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH, well established in life, for a girl of a very rich and high Punjabee Kathri family. The girl is beautiful, well accomplished, appearing in matric this year, well versed in vocal music, knowing very well Harmonium, Violin, and Sitar, all sorts of painting works, household affairs, and best needle work. Apply Box No. 1137, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5738

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WANTED—Small FINANCIER by brilliant Industrial Chemist to start paying Chemical Industry. Apply Box No. 1152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

"AMERICAN GENERAL OFFICE"—Our last week forecast of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday has proved correct continuously. Our one weekly figure Rs. 10, if wrong money refunded, Rs. 15. Our weekly two figures Rs. 10, if wrong money refunded, Rs. 50. Our special strong to-day's figure Rs. 10. Our Tuesday and Wednesday strong doubling price Rs. 151. Address Dahanukar Building, opp. Kalbadevi New Post Office, 2nd floor, Room No. 39. Time 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.).
P R5801

SEXUAL WEAKNESS CURED!—Fat made thing and thin made fat, by systematic exercises. Sure result. Private tuition at home. Write immediately Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R5810

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered). Sukkur Sind.
R R 5704

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SAVE MONEY by trying our guaranteed Auto-Valet-Type Blade "INDOCEA LUXURY." Agents wanted. Apply N. D. ITALIA & CO. Omrigar Buildings, Bombay No. 3.
T R5770

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Public Notices.

THE BELAPUR COMPANY LIMITED, MOLASSES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Molasses produced at the Company's Factory between November, 1931, and May, 1932. Full particulars may be obtained from the MANAGERS at Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
3554

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari), under the Negotiable Instruments Act. 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1931.
3565

THE GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS from reliable Firms and Dealers are invited for a miscellaneous number of articles required for the building of Railway carriages. These tenders will be received upto 13th October, 1931.

The entire requirement has been classified into 2 divisions Nos. I and II and separate tenders under each head are required to be submitted.

LIST NO. I.—deals exclusively with Timber requirement and a detailed list of the same as also copies of Tenders can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/- only.

LIST NO II.—gives details of Hardware, Glass, Rubber, Electrical materials as also paints, varnishes, etc. A copy of this list as also the Tender form can be obtained from the office on payment of Rs. 3/-.

An amount of Rs. 600/- must be deposited as earnest money for tender submitted against list No. I. The earnest money required to accompany a tender for list No. II will be 10 P.C. on the cost of the materials tendered for at the prices offered.

CONTROLLER.
Gwalior Engineering Works.
3576

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913,
&
IN THE MATTER OF THE PROVIDENT INSURANCE & LOANS LIMITED.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the above matter on the 31st day of August, 1931, on the petition of Yeshwant Damodar Bole and others, it was ordered that the Provident Insurance and Loans, Ltd., be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and the Court Liquidator was appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1931.

GOLWALLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3563

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Government Bungalow, behind Crawford Market, nearest to Sitaram Building, opposite "School of Arts" of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture made to order, Tilting Chesterfield suits, drawing room cabinet, silver show cases, fire proof safe, dining table and chairs, side board, gramophone, Singer machine, E. lamps, very valuable glassware, etc.
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Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and. in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st September., 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Trunkets, electric accessories, motor tyres, tubes and other accessories, aromatic sticks, cotton, scented oils, Indian caps and medicines, rubber sheets, fancy glass panes, old clothings, old brass and copperware and various other articles, etc.

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To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE GESTES MARCH ON!
ONCE MORE.
Through Blistering Heat—Under Blood-Red Skies—
"BEAU IDEAL"
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RALPH FORBES
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RADIO ALL-TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
Daily Change of TALKIE-MASTERPIECES.
To-day at 3-30, 6-15 and 10 P.M.
THE FAMOUS MUSICAL COMEDY.
RIO RITA.
featuring two Big stars
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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
CHARLEY'S AUNT
featuring
CHARLIE RUGGLES
JUNE COLLYER
ENOUGH TO MAKE A CAT LAUGH.

A Variety Entertainment
BY THE
NEW ERA SCHOOL
SCHOOL ORCHESTRA, DANCES by Children, RAS, GARBA, VOCAL MUSIC, A short Social play Balidan, A scene from Othello, Karbhari, etc., etc.
AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE
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On 8th September, 1931, TUESDAY from 4-30 to 7 P.M.
Tickets: Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, and 1.
Only a limited number Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 tickets are now available.
Tickets can be had at the NEW ERA SCHOOL, Gowalia Tank.

Under the patronage of H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
Ripon Theatre
TUESDAY, 8th September, 1931 at 3 p.m.
"DRAUPADI"
WEDNESDAY, 9th September 1931 at 8-30 p.m.
"ASHA-NIRASHA"
SATURDAY, 12-9-31 at 4 p.m.
"MENAKA"
SUNDAY, 13-9-31 at 3-30 p.m.
"VIDYA-HARAN"
Booking opened daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 8 p.m. at the theatre.
MANAGER,
Gandharva Natak Mandali

TO-DAY THIS WEEK.
DRAUPADI
The most dominant, dazzling, distinctive drama of the day.
DRAUPADI
ALL-TALKING, Singing, Dancing Drama.....
with
ERMELINE, ZILLOO, PRITHVIRAJ, KHALIL, HADI AND OTHERS IN LEADING ROLES.
A soul-stirring story of ancient IND that will hold you from start to finish.
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TRAVELLING DOCTORS ON RLY. TRAINS.

Council Of State Resolution

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The following four resolutions appear in the agenda of the Council of State in addition to Rai Bahadur Jagadish Prasad's motion for the rupee ratio to be fixed at 1s. 4d.

This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps be taken at an early date to provide the important railway trains with travelling doctors in order that they might attend emergent cases of sudden illness and serious accidents.

The Council of State recommends to the Governor General in Council that for the promotion of Internal Import and Export trade of India Departments of Commerce should be established in each Province and these should work in co-operation with the Commerce Department of the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, and lastly with the departments of Foreign Indian Trade Commissioners that are already established and that are going to be established.

This House recommends to the Governor General in Council to present the Railway Budget (Demands Nos. 1 to 15) during the Autumn Session of the Central Legislature from 1932

This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that immediate steps be taken to effectively safeguard the Indian residents in Burma and also urges the desirability of arranging to afford necessary credit facilities to Indian traders and cultivators in Burma with a view to improving their present lot.—A.P.

BALASINOR STATE CLOSED TO CONGRESSMEN

For Enquiring Into Forced Labour Question

KAPADWANJ Sept. 5.

On the third instant Mr. Mathuradas Gandhi, President of the Modasa Congress Committee and Mr. Narhari Bhatt of the Gujerath Vidyapeth went to Balasinor to acquaint themselves with the facts of the reported injustice done to ten (10) cultivators of the State who had refused to do forced labour. But they were not allowed to enter the State. At their request, the Divan of the State saw them outside the entrance gate, but finally did not allow them to enter the State.

The Divan is reported to have asked them not to look into these matters. The facts of the case are that these are the very persons who had endeavoured in last summer to bring about a compromise between the State and the people with regard to forced labour. They are now refused admission and asked to mind their own affairs.

On the 27th ultimo the President of the Kapadwanj Congress Committee and the Secretary of the Thasra Congress Committee were similarly refused admission. The State has not issued any written orders to this effect,, nor any written orders to any of these persons.

BANGALORE'S RECEPTION TO MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN

Civic Address Presented

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Sept. 3.

Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Editor, "Zamindar" Lahore, was accorded a civic reception this morning. The function which was very largely was held in a special shamiana erected for the occasion.

Mr. P. Subrama Chetty, President of the Municipal Council, Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao, Commissioner and the members of the Council received the Moulana at the entrance and conducted him to the dias. Introduction over, the President read an address of welcome to Moulana Zafar Ali, in the course of which it was stated:—

"Your unbounded faith in nationalism as opposed to communalism, your courageous stand against oppression, and your sufferings in the cause of the Freedom of the Motherland are too well-known to need mention. Permit us to state that in your efforts in the cause of Hindu-Mus'im unity as the cornerstone of Indian Nationalism, you have the support of all classes of people."

A Kanarese translation of the Address was read by Mr. S. K. Venkatrangam Iyengar and Mr. Ramlal Tiwari read an Urdu translation of the same. The distinguished guest was then profusely garlanded.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Rising amidst loud cheers, Moulana Zafar Ali spoke for nearly 40 minutes in English and then spoke a few words in Urdu. He made an eloquent appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity. In the course of the speech he said that his visit to the historic city of Bangalore, the second largest town in the Madras Presidency had been a most happy one. By presenting him an address, the Bangalore Municipality had presented him with the freedom of the City of Bangalore. Freedom of the City implied the freedom of speech also. The speaker thanked the Municipal Council most cordially. He also thanked the Collector and District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for having served on him an order Under Section 144 Cr. P.C. not to address any public meetings for a period of two months.

The President of the Council: We are outside his jurisdiction.

Continuing, the Moulana said that when the order was served on him, it created an impression on his mind that perhaps the British authorities in Cantonement thought that a section of the population in Bangalore did not appreciate any appeals to them in the name of love, in the name of Unity, in the name of Brotherhood and that there would be a breach of the peace, when this message of love, the message of Unity and the message of Independence were conveyed to them. The speaker would repudiate this. This was a blot on the fair name of Bangalore. He knew his own Muslims. They thoroughly appreciated what he spoke. He asked them in the name of Islam, in the name of the glorious traditions of Islam, which stood for the brotherhood of man and for the love of God, to be united," and join hands with those engaged in the national struggle.

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES.

TACKLING OF BURNING QUESTIONS OF PROVINCE.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Sept. 2.

A special meeting of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee as also a meeting of its Council have been called to meet about the 15th inst. at Gadag, to consider the following important subjects:—

(1) To take definite steps regarding village organisation work in talukas recommended by the Sub-Committee (appointed for the purpose). (2) The organisation of the Provincial Volunteer Board as required by the new resolution of the Congress Working Committee. (3) To consider the question of the recital of the Provincial song and 'Jaikar' at the Flag-hoisting ceremonies. (4) To consider what help the K.P.C.C. can render to the sufferers in the Bengal Flood area. (5) To consider the anti-touchability work to be carried on in the Province. (6) To consider the question of grazing fees in Sirsi, Siddapur and Ankola Talukas. (7) To consider the situation of Karnatak in view of the latest communique issued by the Government after Mahatma Gandhi's talk with the Viceroy. (8) To propose names for the presidentship of the next Congress Session to be held in Puri.

The meetings promise to be sufficiently lively and and serious as some of the burning questions in the Province are to be thrashed out. The question of including a Provincial song and 'Jaikar' for instance, in the Flag-hoisting ceremony has been made a battle-ground for the last one year between a section of Kanarese and Marathi-speaking people. On the occasion of the last Flag-hoisting ceremony, the question came to ahead as both parties in Dharwar referred the matter to Dr. N.S. Hardikar, who was considered an authority in the matter. It must be said here, that both the Provincial song and 'Jaikar' had been included in the ceremony so far at least as Dharwar was concerned, from the very commencement of the function. But Dr. Hardikar on this occasion replied that the Provincial 'Jaikar' "Karnatak Mata-ki Jai" should be dropped and the recital of the Provincial song before the ceremony commenced was left to the option of the different places. The K.P.C.C. is now expected to give definite instructions in the matter.

TRUCE AND AFTER.

The K.P.C.C. will also consider what steps it should take where, the Government, after being duly approached, refused to institute inquiries or grant relief in matters arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement. A large contingent of members is expected to attend.

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Anglo-Egyptian Negotiations.

—:o:—

QUESTION EARLY ENTERING SERIOUS PHASE PROBABLE

Alexandria Bourse Commission & Bureau Report.

—:o:—

The Cairo correspondent of "The Hindu" writing on August 16, says:

The question of the negotiations between Egypt and England is still the subject of discussion in the Egyptian newspapers, in consequence of the reply of Mr. Dalton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Frank Owen to the effect that the British Government is not disposed to give instructions to Sir Percy Loraine to open the door of the negotiations.

On reviewing the declaration made on May 8, 1930, by the British Government at the last sitting of the Egyptian and English negotiators, it will be found that Mr. Henderson said, "The majority of the British public is very sorry because we could not arrive at an agreement, but we hope that the Egyptians will realise that the door is still open and I am disposed to discuss the few questions which were not agreed upon, and on the basis of the agreement made on condition that the British point of view on the Sudan be accepted."

One understands from this that:

1. The attitude of the British Government has not changed on the subject of the policy of the negotiations between Egypt and England which is still the basis of the policy it will adopt to settle the Egyptian question.

2. The basis of the negotiations is the British proposals as modified by the Egyptian and the English negotiators in the spring of last year and not those modified with regard to the Sudan on which no agreement was reached.

3. The present policy of the British Government is the same as that made known when the negotiations were cut off on May 8, 1930, that is to say that the proposal to open the negotiations should be made by Egypt which, if it wishes to negotiate and to conclude a treaty with the British Government, has to express this desire clearly, when the British Government will fix the date to resume the negotiations and give the names of the negotiators and the place where the negotiations will be made. As the British Government holds to this line of action, the negotiations can be made at any time.

WHAT MR. HENDERSON MEANT.

It must be observed that last year when the negotiations were cut off, Mr. Henderson said that he hoped Egyptians would understand that the door of the negotiations was still open. There is no doubt that Mr. Henderson meant by "Egyptians" not the Egyptian Government but Egyptians of all parties, whoever the Ministers, the authorities and the negotiators may be.

With regard to this statement of Mr. Henderson, certain political circles here have explained it in the sense that all Egyptian political parties should be represented in Parliament when the treaty is submitted to it, and that as he could not come to an agreement with Nahas Pash a chance should be given to others, acting on the traditional British policy, particularly with regard to negotiations with Egypt.

The Sidky Cabinet has declared that it has taken no steps to open the door of the negotiations, and officially contradicted the news circulated to this effect. It has also declared that it is busy with internal affairs, and that it shall not negotiate before obtaining a mandate from Parliament. As Parliament will not meet before December next the question of the proposal to negotiate is not in the programme of the Cabinet at the present moment.

One must hasten to say that this does not, and cannot, mean that the question of the negotiations is a matter of secondary importance to Egypt. To keep the matter pending between the two countries will not consolidate the internal Government of Egypt, and the liberty of the Egyptian Government, in the reforms and even in the maintenance of public security, cannot be complete before a solution of the Egyptian question is arrived at, as the apitulations and other reservations are restrictions against the liberty of action and the maintenance of order. The day is, therefore, not distant when the question of the negotiations will enter on a serious phase, when Egyptian public opinion will form a distinct will, and the Egyptian nation will express its opinion in a decisive manner.

INVITATION TO LABOUR M. P.'s.

An amusing news item during the week was the vehement Wafdist protest against the responsibility for having invited 13 Labour M. P.'s to visit Egypt in the near future. Now, it cannot be denied that the Wafd would think twice before issuing such an invitation, even if Party funds were as heavy as they used to be. The cost of entertaining such a big group and their wives would be enormous, and most certainly unprofitable if the lesson of the last Labour visit is to be taken to heart. Three thoroughbred Labour men came to Egypt on that occasion, and with hearts brimming with sympathy for the down-trodden Egyptians. They had met a few samples in London, and were duly impressed by their education and polish. The visitors went back as confirmed imperialists, with eyes opened wide as to the value of the British tutelage and administration.

THE SUDD PROBLEM.

The value of the Nile water has been brought to the notice of the Egyptian peasant this summer, while the townsman can never argue on the matter except in political theory. No sooner did the Premier show a leaning towards the Gebel El Awliya Dam scheme during the week than opposition was loosened on him. The Wafdist press celebrated its return to freedom by pouring the vials of its wrath on the indifferent or amused British by asking, in reference to the Sennar Dam, if the British had ever been known to keep a promise. There is no advertisement like self-condemnation. While such political groups have been crying over the "black" future of the Nile, a British survey company has for a long time been working quietly and strenuously to get to the root of the problem in the Sudd region below Lake Albert. It is a dangerous and costly work involving the employment of aeroplanes, photographers and surveyors over extensive primeaval areas among wild beasts and poisonous insects and reptiles. Such pioneer work is done with a view to cutting a channel either around of through the Sudd region, so as to give a clear flow of water, two-thirds of which is lost at present through infiltration and evaporation among the dense papyri choking the wide stream. No matter how many millions the scheme costs, and no matter how many years are required to carry it out, the benefits conferred on Egypt and Sudan will be well worth the trouble and expense. It will be interesting now to see how the opposition can find in the great work a new political trick on the part of the much-maligned British.

CAIRO'S FOUNDER, A CHRISTIAN?

Was the founder of Cairo and the creator of Al Azhar a Christian?

This is a controversy which is now causing much bad blood in the Egyptian Press. Ferocious attacks have been made on Morkos Simaika Pasha, the originator of the story, by Ahmed Zaky Pasha, the well-known defender of all Arab causes whose house at Fostal, "the House of the Arabs," (Dar el Orouba) is a famous rendezvous for Arab visitors from abroad and also by "Al Siyasa," the organ of the Liberal Constitutionalists.

According to Morkos Simaika Pasha, the Kalif El Moezz Ledin Allah the founder of the Fatimite Dynasty in Egypt, the builder of Cairo and the creator of Al Azhar, embraced Christianity and was secretly baptised in one of the Coptic churches, Abu Seifein. He quotes as an authority for this assertion a statement in the introduction to Alfred Butler's book. Through Simaika Pasha this story was included in the Government Almanac in the section on Christian churches and monasteries, where it is stated that the small church of Abu el Seifein has Fatimite decorations and inscriptions and a font where, it is believed, the Kalif was secretly baptised.

Morkos Simaika Pasha published an article on this subject in the "Al Ahram," and was promptly and violently attaked by Ahmed Zaki Pasha in the same newspaper. Now Al Siyassa in a leading article condemns Simaika Pasha as "an ignorant fanatic," criticises the Government for not having the objectionable passage removed from the Almanac in view of the fact that Egypt is a Moslem State and urges the Azharites to defend the memory of other founder against this stigma.

BOURSE COMMISSION'S DECISION.

In order to avert a panic in the Cotton Market, following upon the publication of the American Bureau production estimate, which exceeded average expectations by 1,500,000 bales and occasioned a fall of 137 points in the Chicago Cotton Exchange, the Alexandria Bourse Commission decided at the instance of the Government and in the exercise of powers vested in it by Article II of the Reglement General des Bourses des Marchandises a terme, to limit the decline to 100 points below the last closing quotations for all deliveries of Sakel and Uppers Cotton.

The Bourse Commission is empowered in exceptional circumstances, such as those obtaining in the present instance, to fix the minimum prices day by day during a period of three trading days. To exten the period Government authority is required.

The effect on the first day of this action was to fix November (Sakel) delivery at (E) $7.82 but naturally business was virtually brought to a standstill.

The following communique was issued this week:—

Following the Government communique published on August 1, giving the total of their cotton stock up to July 31, and the one published on August 3, announcing the decision taken to stop the sale of cotton taken from the undermentioned stock and in order to make its intentions clear, the Government declares that:—

1. That 5,000 bales consigned at Liverpool form the only consignment sent abroad by the Government this year. The Government will not send any more cotton to Liverpool.

2. The study of the measures which should be taken by the Government for the disposal of its cotton within the limits already mentioned in the communique of August 3, does not imply that these measures will be put into force as soon as the study is terminated, but, on the contrary, their application may be postponed if necessary.

The Government takes the opportunity of declaring that the most explicit instructions have been given to suspend 'sine die' all sales of their cotton. The exception mentioned in the communique of August 3, in favour of local consumption applies for the strict needs of textile industry of the country. No sales will be made to the industry unless it is clearly shown that the cotton demanded is indispensable in order to avoid the interruption of its work.

The sale of cotton to Soviet Russia with the obligation of immediate export is considered as not being of a nature to affect the market, but on the contrary to bring relief to it, and the Government reserves the liberty to examine any offers presented by Russia and to deal with them if necessary.

OVERCROWDING OF PRISONS.

According to the newspapers the authorities propose to release a large number of prisoners who have served three quarters of their terms whose conduct in prison was good. This measure is said to be due to crowding in prisons which cannot accommodate the prisoners sent by the courts.

It was already said that the Prisons Department propose to build more prisons in the provinces to relieve the pressure on the present prisons and that credits for this purpose have been opened.

The complaint of the crowding of prisons is not recent, for it goes back to the date on which the law of narcotics was issued, when the courts began to try hundreds of cases of persons addicted to narcotics and of those who trade in them, when the number of persons convicted was so great that prisoners had to be put in tents.

The reason for this overcrowding of prisons is the vast numbers of persons who were tried in connection with the assembly and demonstration laws and sentenced to terms varying in length.

The number of crimes has also increased lately, but this fact may be due to the present economic conditions.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT HUBLI

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI (Karnatak), Sept. 5.

The work of the exhibition to be held in November has begun. The committee has approached a large number of manufacturers individually. Articles which come under the definition of Swadeshi given by the Congress Working Committee will be allowed either for show or for sale. In the case of textiles only hand-spun and hand-woven cloth or fabrics, knitted or embroidered and treated fabrics of any description will be admitted.

The exhibition is attracting a large number of manufacturers as Hubli is a commercial town and the opportunities of advertisements are numerous.

Simultaneously with the exhibition the organisers propose to publish a comprehensive directory of all manufacturers and business houses in the country. Those of the manufacturers who would like to have the names of their firms prominently placed are required to send One Rupee with the full description of their products with an assurance that they are Swadeshi and register their names in advance. The Directory will comprise of over 300 pages and a large number of copies will be placed for sale at the lowest rates that cost of printing and paper will admit. Further particulars regarding advertisements etc. can be of the Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Hubli (Karnatak.)

POONA HEADMASTERS' CLUB DOES NOT WANT ECONOMY IN EDUCATION

POONA, Sept. 5.

The Secretary, Moving Club of Headmasters and Officers in Poona, sends the following copy of resolutions passed at their meeting in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, on August 31:—

This meeting of the Moving Club of Headmasters of Educational Institutions in Poona City and Cantonment and others interested in Secondary Education, feel alarmed at the report that the Retrenchment Committee is proposing 5 per cent. cut in the grants to Secondary Education and requests the Retrenchment Committee and the Government of Bombay to carefully consider the effects of this proposal on the secondary schools, many of which are not getting any grants or are getting only a small fraction of the total expenditure and not the statutory one-third allowed by the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The meeting would also point out that during the last ten years the Department has practically discontinued paying equipment grants, building grants, etc., and has virtually ceased taking new schools on the list of aided institutions.

Further, it may be noted that the rapid increase in the number of primary school necessitates a certain amount of increase in the number of secondary institutions. If Government cannot do this on account of financial stringency, let there be at least nothing done to make the existence of the present secondary schools impossible.—A.P.

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Roots of Labour Movement—Finance Dictates— Imperialism—Trade Unionism—Organ of Class Struggle—Pre sent Crisis—The Remedy—Whitley Report and Textile Engineers—Exploited are all—Towards Socialism— I. L. P. Looks at Russia—Five Year Plan for Brit ain—The Two Alternatives

FUNDAMENTALS OF LABOUR MOVEMENT

(BY A TRADE UNIONIST).

The history of the Labour movement is the history of the growth of the Industrial Civilisation ever since the Industrial Revolution. Just as Applied Science accelerated the tempo of industrial organisation, in the same way a scientific study of social and political economy contributed for the correct appraisement of the distinctive feature of this organisation, its internal contradictions and the cataclysmic nature of its structure. Just as industry, in the various stages of its growth, transformed itself from individual control of production and distribution to control and direction by Cartels, Corporations and Syndicates, Labour also realised that collective action alone would protect the workers from the inroads of capatalistic exploitation and imperialistic oppression. Thus we find in the two and a half centuries of industrialism a structure built up which has developed with it the distinctive nature of its basis, namely, the domination by that minority in the community which controls Finance Capital.

FINANCE DICTATES.

There is no need to probe deeper in order to prove the veracity of this statement. It is generally recognised to-day that it is Wall Street, Lombard Street and the Paris Bank that control the world equilibrium. It is a matter of general knowledge to what extent this equilibrium was upset by the crash of the New York Stock Exchange in 1929 and the affairs of the Bank Astalt in Austria. The latest instance is provided by the fall of the Labour Government in England to meet the dictates of the International Bankers. The fall and the sudden "restoration of confidence" and the Franco-American offer of the 80 million Credit are factors which are pregnant with material for serious thought. This is the work of ten years of post-war capitalism.

IMPERIALISM.

The history of pre-war capitalism was the greed of colonial expansion which had more often than not led to armed conflict culminating in the World War. This is 'Imperialism' which is the result of the development of colonial exploitation and financial strangulation of most of the globe by a handful of 'advanced' countries. It was a distinguished President of the Indian National Congress who declared: "The history of British Imperialism is written in letters of blood from Congo to Canton". The task of any movement which claims to redeem the exploited millions must be purely based on a programme which will be the programme of these millions.

T. U. MOVEMENT.

It is thus we have to look at the Trade Union movement which should primarily be the class organisation of the Working Class. Its basic principle is class struggle. But its method of organisation and work has, in the stages of growth to its full height, to be based on the immediate economic demands of the Working Class. A movement claiming to be such but which is not based on such rootswill cease to be Trade Union Movement. It will, then, be a philanthropic organisation or the organisation of pious humanitarians on the model of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In that case the Working Class will be as so many cattle and the workshops and factories as so many "panjrapoles".

BACK-GROUND.

Any Labour Movement to be genuine should have as its background the materialist interpretation of history and historical facts in the same way as the modern Capitalist structure has its basis in applied science. There is no need for Labour Movements to obtain conditions of Mondism or Fordism, for Benevolent Capitalism is an inevitable stage in the development of Industrialism. The Managers of their own accord introduce such conditions for their own benefit. Fordism has not meant any good to the workers in America. The tall talk about the high wages, owning of automobiles comfortable housing falls flat when one considers the high strung nerves with which the worker has to labour. Without a clear appreciation of this fact, it is futile to talk about Labour Movement.

In other words a correct appreciation of this historic fact will alone result in the organisation of a real Labour Movement which will lead the Working class to play their historic role in the struggle against Imperialism which is the final stage of Capitalism.

PRESENT CRISIS.

This leads us to the very roots of the present crisis in the Indian Labour movement. The crisis can be explained only as the clash of principles and personalities. Before bragging about unity in the Trade Union Movement it is essential for the Indian Trade Unionists to accept the principle that the Trade Union Congress is the organisation of the entire Working Class for defending purely Working Class interests and promoting their rights. It cannot be a club, nor can it be a stage for careerists.

The concept of the Trade Union Congress is its function as the organ of class struggle. Once the principle is accepted, the method of action can be adjusted in such a manner and on such programme,—the program of the immediate economic demands of the working class,—which will have the maximum amount of unity.

We in Bombay know how disastrous the result to the Working Class has been of the tactless conduct of "the vanguard of the revolutionary Working Class" which has virtually sabotaged the Labour Movement by its egregious blunders. In Lenin's own words "agitation and propaganda do not suffice to bring the masses to a suitable frame of mind."

THE REMEDY.

What then is the remedy? How can we build up a united Trade Union Congress in India? The road so far as the present writer can see is not now so very difficult. The causes that precipitated the present crisis are non-existent to-day, except that of International affiliation and Geneva. That section which still remains uncompromising is on its own declaration out of the path. It has proclaimed that it does not want unity. Then the others who are left can easily come to some working arrangement. The question of International Affiliation may be left alone, and that of Geneva may be left to individuals.

ESSENTIALS.

For the unity of the Trade Union movement it is not necessary to suppress minority views. What is essential is unity of action. Whatever views the different sections may hold,—and they must have the freedom to express them freely,—all must act according to the resolution adopted by the majority. The need to-day in this country is not dialectics; the need is for organisation and which trade unionist is there who will not join together on the minimum programme of resolute fight for the immediate interests of the working class,—higher wages, shorter hours of work, better conditions of labour, economic consequences of unemployment, old age, infirmity, etc., maternity benefits for women workers, protection of children from exploitation, social insurance, etc., etc.?

Whitley Report And Bombay Textile ... Engineers.

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL in a speech).

The question of the labour problems in India can be viewed from different angles according to the interest of the class to which the individual or group of individuals beyong. Members of the Textile and Engineering Association will, however, look at these recommendations from an entirely different angle as they are a part of the working class though they are paid higher salaries and as such are likely to have a sympathetic attitude towards wage earning labourers.

The city of Bombay has textile factories, railway workshops and all big works incidental to a first class international port. The textile as well as the railway and port engineers will find special interest not only in the recommendations on the general problems of Labour but also on the special problems dealt with in chapters 9 and 10 pertaining to railways and chapter 11 dealing with seamen and docks. At the outset it must be stated in the Commission's own words that they "have made a number of recommendations addressed to employers for action which can be secured by compulsion and have made no legislative recommendations without giving considerable thought to the question of administration and enforcement and they have recommended legislation only where in their view the necessary reform cannot be generally secured by other means. But those who are familiar only with the West are more likely to be struck by the divergence of many of our recommendations from western ideals than with their similarity. At the same time while we have stressed in places the importance of the principal of graduainess, we see no reason why India should not utilise the results of experience elsewhere instead of repeating all the experiments herself."

NEEDS NO MET.

Labour in the city of Bombay is fairly literate and increasing in literacy and therefore, organised. Labour has its greatest strength in cities like Calcutta and Bombay. It would be incorrect to assume that the recommendations adopted by the Royal Commission will meet with the postnotions of social justice as understood by the manual workers of large towns and cities in India. With the aid of the printing press and the speedy development of the economic interdependence of the different countries of the world it is difficult to localise the agitation for the improvement in the standard of life of the working class as well as of the village workers on the land. From this broad view-point, the recommendations of the Commission fall far short of the actual requirements of the present times.

For instance, even to-day the Commission has recommended that "in preference to concentrating on the education of half timers, employers should try to develop the education of their workers' children in the factory schools." And what sort of education for children are these employers likely to provide? Will they give the necessary general humanising education of the elementary character suitable to the future free citizen or will they give the education which will keep them tied to their employers in a slavish sense of loyalty?

RECRUITMENT.

The Commission recommends that recruitment of labourers should be done through a labour officer appointed under the general manager and a woman supervisor for women labourers, in place of the existing system of recruitment through jobbers and Naikins to stamp out bribery, but where is the guarantee that the labour officers and the woman supervisor will not repeat all the jobbery of the existing system when they get so much power and influence for recruitment in single hands? Will the employers' association adopt a common policy in co-operation with Trade Unions to stamp out bribery as recommended by the Commission. Will the Textile industries endeavour to secure apprentices with a priliminnary education or provide education for the workers' children when they know that the class-conscious worker of the literate type may be more efficient but will stick out for his rights much more than the illiterate ignorant worker in his place?

HUMIDITY

Employers have been asked to study the methods of reducing temperature and rigorous action is recommended against those factories where conditions in regard to humidification are the worst. In the tropical and sub-tropical heat of the Indian continent the hours recommended are still 54 per week as against the 48 demanded by the representatives of labour. Sir Victor Sassoon in his dissenting note would still like to stick to 60 hours per week and gives figures of reduced production if the hours were reduced as recommended by the Commission. It is assumed by him that the improvement in education, in housing facilities and shorter hours will not increase the efficiency of labour or that the improvements in mechanical devices will only produce larger profits to the employers and that the manual labourers will not be permitted to have their share for a higher standard of life as in other countries of the world. While the Geneva Convention has reduced the hours of work so as to increase the number of employees working in shifts, the Indian employers including the railways are not providing for a minimum interval of rest for 11 hours between any two shifts of work so that the spread-over cannot exceed 13 hours for adults as recommended by the Commission.

WELFARE MEASURES

The Commission also recommends welfare measures for compulsory first aid, baby creches, washing places and rest and refreshment rooms. It recommends the separation of boiler inspection from factory inspection. Women factory inspectors are recommended in every province. Better houses and housing conditions and dust-absorbing machinery is to be made compulsory. Simple literature in regard to safety is recommended to be distributed by factory departments. Favouritism and bribery in regard to recruitments and promotion in railway employment is to be stamped out through selection Boards and fixation of minimum wages is recommended wherever possible. The maximum amount deducted in fines is not to exceed in any month half an anna in the rupee of the workers' earnings. The amount of deduction for damage or loss should in no case exceed the wholesale price of the goods damaged. Legislation in the first instance is to apply only in the case of employees in receipt of less than Rs. 100 a month in factories under the Factories Act and the Railways. Restriction and not prohibition on the sale of liquor is recommended.

INDEBTEDNESS.

Special legislation is suggested for liquidation of indebtedness and against a future repetition of the evil to the present extent. Maternity benefits are to be extended throughout India on the lines of Bombay and the Central Provinces. The Commission recommends that all methods should be explored that may lead to the alleviation of hardships arising from the need for provision for sickness. Housing conditions are to be improved by a system of special town planning. Workmen's compensation is to be extended to factories and industries to which it has not been so far applied. Trade Unions must be recognised irrespective of the strength of membership or of the number of the Unions in the same industry in any place. Factory committees working in the Unions are to be encouraged and recognised by each factory. Internal machinery for concillation of disputes is recommended to be set up and Government is advised to appoint Boards or Courts without losing any opportunity of utilising their power under the Trade Disputes Act so that further statutory machinery can be permanently provided when the present Act expires in 1934. If special constituencies are to remain a feature of the Indian Constitution, labour is recommended be given adequate representation by election through registered Trade Unions in the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

These are some of the salient features of the recommendations of the Commission but it remains to be seen how long it is going to take to put through many of these features in the form of legislation so as to make it compulsory on the employers. It is quite easy for those dealing daily with manual workers to realise that the employers will be sadly mistaken if they resist or postpone the carrying out of important compulsory or voluntary recommendations outlined above and if they fail to consult their superior staff about the new requirements of the fast-evolving minds of the labouring classes to the sense of social injustices from which they suffer. Members of the superior staff will be failing in their duty if they do not change their attitude in their daily dealings with the poor worker and if they do not emphasize upon the employers the necessity of raising the standard of life and education for poorer masses.

EXPLOITED ARE WE CALL.

Associations of the superior staff in any industry should, therefore, organise themselves independently of the employers' associations and develop a club and cultural life of their own for technical and material improvements by co-operative schemes of credit or even manufacture as well as sympathise with and help the Trade Unions of the low paid workers through monetary contributions by way of donations. The superior staff associations as well as the Clerks' Unions will not be able to take part in the militant struggle now and again and will join the Trade Unions of manual labourers in any movement for direct action by way of strike, on rare occasions of common grievances in an economic or political crisis. In the meanwhile even these associations will continue to realise more and more that the brain workers is also exploited by the financier though to a lesser extent and the only ultimate solution of the evils of a competitive capitalist civilisation will be the realisation of a socialist system of production and distribution in economsc co-operation so as to eliminate the daily worries of every man or woman or child by providing them with food, shelter, clothing, education and medical attention in return for a smaller number of hours for everybody to increase the cultural heritage of mankind for the existing as well as the future generations of mankind. Under such a system the workers' officers will be elected by them from within and not imposed on them from above and thereby control not only the means of production but also co-ordinate their efforts for a planful, economy for the use of consumers and not for the profit of any particular group.

Transition From Capitalism To Socialism.

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR BRITAIN

(By A. FENNER BROCKWAY, M. P.)

The following is a report of the lecture delivered by Mr. Brockway, the Chairman of the I.L.P. at the National I.L.P. Summer School at Welwyn in mail week.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, speaking at this Summer School last week, urged that this country requires a Five-Year Plan. It certainly requires, five years, or ten years. The most tragic feature of British politics at the present time is the fact that the Government has no constructive plan to deal with the desperate situation of the country.

Practically all our main industries are diving down to disaster. Our finance is on the very edge of the abyss. Unemployment is mounting to the three-million mark. And yet, during the last year, those of us who are members of Parliament have been considering an electoral reform system for 1933 and land taxation for 1934! The failure of the Government is not so much in the little things it has done as in the big things it has felt undone.

THE OTHER PARTIES.

Let us look at the policies of the various Parties, and test them by the economic situation which I have summarised. The Government policy aims at facilitating Rationalisation with a view to securing that British industry shall be an adequate competitor in the world markets when the depression passes. It assumes that the depression is outside our control. Meanwhile it proceeds with certain public works in an unimaginative way. That is all.

When we turn to the Conservatives, their policy is limited to a general tariff, plus national economy. The futility of a tariff is shown by the equally desperate position of the countries which have adopted it. Moreover, it has no relation to the present economic conditions of world trade. The surplus of goods in every country can be dumped over any tariff wall, however high. The Conservative proposals for national economy would not only lower the standard of life of the people, but make the industrial situation worse by reducing mass purchasing power.

The Liberal Party concurs with the Labour Party in its policy of Rationalisation; is perhaps a little bolder in its advocacy of public works; but endorses the attitude of the Conservatives on national economy. In this last respect there is no difference between the Conservatives and Liberals.

THE NEW PARTY.

There is, or was, the New Party. This can be said for it: It did have a plan to concentrate national energies to deal with the economic crisis. But its economic nationalism and imperialism are exceedingly dangerous; it relies more and more upon the City and Big Business; and it is preparing for a British Hitlerism little different from that of Germany.

Then the I.L.P. For a number ber of years we have been working out a definite plan for the transition from Capitalism to Socialism. Five years ago our plan seemed merely theoretical. Economic events are now making it a practical necessity. Indeed, although the conception of "Socialism in Our Time" was at first denounced as too speedy, the economic deterioration of Capitalism is occurring so rapidly that the one valid criticism to be made of our programme is that it is not speedy enough. Instead of applying it in a series of successive measures, the crisis is becoming so acute that it may become necessary to apply a large part of its proposals simultaneously.

But though we have had this programme for a number of years, I think we must face the fact that we have not yet succeeded in getting it across to the public as a plan. This is partly due to the procedure of the House of Commons, which makes it very difficult to concentrate attention upon a broad policy. We have in Parliament to deal day by day with the particular isolated issues that arise. It is also due to the Press, which thinks that the public loves what is sensational and loathes what is constructive. When an I.L.P. speaker denounces the Government, he gets headlines. When he states a constructive plan, it is regarded as dull copy and thrown in the wastepaper basket.

L. I. P. PLAN.

But when allowance has been made for these factors, I think it is as well that the I.L.P. should ask itself whether there is not some fault in ourselves. I would say that both in Parliament and in the country we have sometimes been to concerned about smaller issues, which may be of a dramatic quality and occasion scenes, but which have no relation to our fundamental task of a planned advance from Capitalism to Socialism.

Our plan can be summarised in this way. First we believe that the Government should concentrate all its legislative and administrative powers on raising the standard of life of the people to at least a minimum of civilisation. In a nation where luxury continues on all sides, where there remains vast unearned incomes, where an individual in one class of the community can spend upon one meal as much as a workman will earn in a week to feed a family of five—in such a community there is obviously room for a redistribution of the national income, whatever the City may say about the disasters of high taxation. That redistribution should begin, first, by providing honourably for those who are in greatest need—the aged, the unemployed, the widowed, the sick, and those who have lost their bread-winners; second, by providing the needs of the child-life of the nation through family allowances; and, third, by guaranteeing a living income to every family in the nation.

NATIONAL COMFORT.

We do not suggest that this objective can be secured without a fundamental reorganisation of the economic system. Therefore, we demand, in the second part of our plan, definite national direction and ownership of the key sources of economic power—finance, industry, transport, agriculture, power (not merely mining, but its by-products and electrical generation) steel, cotton, and building.

The increased production which this national reorganisation would provide would not be a menace (as greater production through rationalisation now is), because as wealth increased the standard of life of the people would also be raised. The minimum basis of civilisation would be advanced with the advance of the national income. Consumption would increase with production.

The third part of our plan is of particular importance. It is the proposal for the national control of imports and exports; that is, the bulk purchase of what the nation needs and the bulk sale of what the nation can provide in return.

THE THREEFOLD PLAN.

Let me sum up our threefold plan. The foundation is a minimum civilised standard for all; the super-structure is the national ownership and direction of the essential industries and services; the scaffolding is the national control of imports and exports to protect the building as it rises.

Can we proceed with this plan in view of the world depression? The arguments used against it are that this country is dependent upon international finance and upon other countries for foodstuffs and raw materials. Whilst I will not argue that we can completely establish Socialism without relation to other countries, depressed conditions elsewhere should not be made the excuse for inactivity here. Our proposals for national control of finance and commerce would enable us to proceed steadily with our plan, despite the conditions in other countries.

Take finance. A large number of economists say that whatever may be the merits or demerits of the gold standard, we ought no longer to maintain it in our internal economy. Our I.L.P. plan, including the nationalisation of the banking system and the control of imports and exports, would certainly enable us to adopt a new internal monetary policy not dependent upon international finance.

I was putting the problem of the gold standard recently to one of the Russian leaders in London. He was emphasising how the nationalisation of imports and exports has enabled Russia to depart from the gold standard. She wants tractors for her agriculture, machines for her factories, ships for her rivers, and manure for her fields. She can give in return wheat and timber and oil. She sells her products at the best prices she can obtain in order to buy the articles which she requires.

CONTROLLING FOOD PURCHASES.

If this country controlled its imports and exports, it could make arrangements with other countries to provide them with machinery and manufactured goods in return for the foodstuffs and raw materials that we require. It would be a practicable policy to make direct arrangements with Russia and Australia, as well as with other Dmoinions and nations, eager to dispose of their stocks of wheat, cotton, wool, rubber, and similar primary commodities. Sometimes it would not be possible to make arrangements for an exchange of equivalent, goods with one country, but in such cases we would sell articles to others parts of the world and obtain for them the money to buy the goods we require from elsewhere.

QUESTION OF PREFERENCE.

A Socialist Government which was controlling imports and exports in this way would not buy just where the goods were cheapest. It would take other factors into consideration. If a Capitalist country were sweating its workers, paying wretched wages, enforcing long hours, and making no attempt to apply the standard of the International Labour Office, we should not buy from that country if we could buy from another. If there were other countries where Trade Union conditions were in operation, and where efforts were being made to raise working class standards, we should buy in preference there. We should take into consideration not only the actual conditions but the relative conditions. That is to say, if we saw big attepts being made, as in Russia to raise the standard of life of the people and to establish a better civilisation, we should buy there, even though temporary conditions might not be so good as in Capitalist countries.

One further point. Our system of bank nationalisation would include a Board which would control the flow of British capital, not only in this country, but in other parts of the world, in order to direct it into useful channels and to withhold it from industries where the workers were sweated. Thus we should have a double policy to raise working-class standards throughout the world. We should not buy goods produced by sweated labour, and we should not allow British capital to be invested in industries employing sweated labour.

THE TWO ALTERNATIVE.

Finally, I wish to relate our plan to the present political circumstances. I have no hope of the Labour Government adopting this policy, but sooner or later it must adopt some kind of plan for dealing with the present economic crisis. There are two alternatives. It can seek either to re-establish Capitalism or to establish Socialism. What is involved in the former is clear in the report of the Economy Commisson. Competitive Capitalism can only recover in this country by a policy of national economy which means a reduction of all the social services and a general lowering of the standards of life.

It is difficult to believe that a Labour Government can adopt a policy of this kind. The probability is that it will adopt a minimum of such a policy, but the Gvoernment, if it starts out with the idea of re-establishing Capitalism, will be driven further and further by political and economic pressure. Eventually it will have either to abandon the task or to share it with others. I don't think any political Party will wish solely to be responsible for this kind of policy. I think we shall move towards some form of National Government. In that case the duty of all who retain their Socialism will be to go into opposition.

The other alternative is our Socialist plan. Although at the moment those who stand for L. L. P. policy in the House of Commons are a comparative handful, and the I. L. P. is a comparatively small organisation, no one who understands the economic crisis which we are rapidly approaching can doubt that the Labour Movement, if it is to remain true to its Socialist principles, must adopt the kind of policy which the I.L.P. is advocating.

THE I.L.P. MUST LEAD.

We have been steadily approaching an economic crisis for ten years. By the end of the winter nearly one-fifth of our workers will be unemployed. Lancashire with its collapsed textile industry,

(Cotinued on page 16.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY:—Parsi New Year Day (Shehensahi 1301); Banks closed.

Rovers Cup Tournament, Colaba United vs. 16th Field Brigade Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.—Railway Court of Inquiry, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12.—S.S. "Maloja" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11-30 a.m. sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.

9-29 p.m. Special Indian Programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.,—Dance Music.

9120 p.m. Special Indian Programme Light-Music by Master Vasant (accompanied by Mahommed Khan).

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Colombo, and Australia per s.s. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE:—The Arya Naitik Samaj will stage "Lagna Bandhan" in aid of the League on Thursday (10th inst.) at 9-30 (S.T.) at Ballwalla Grand Theatre.

TEACHER'S WEEK LECTURES:—Under the auspices of the Telang Normal School a series of six public lectures will be given bearing on Teaching and Education. Prof. R. P. Kar will give an address on 'Science Teaching in Schools, its motives and methods' to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Robert Money School, Proctor Road, Girgaon. Miss C.C. Thompson, Principal of the St. Columba High School, will preside.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT:—The New Era School Children will give a variety entertainment of dances (Indian-Japanese), action songs, Balidan-a social play, music-vocal and instrumental, etc., etc., at the Princes Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, today (Tuesday) from 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR

Stage "Aren't We All"

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club will stage Frederick Lousdale's "Aren't We All" on Wednesday the 9th at the Opera House.

Marathi Short Play At Royal Opera House

PENDHARKAR IN REVIVAL OF "TURANGACHYA DARANT"

Removal of the stigma of untouchability is the central theme of the Marathi social play "Pateet-Pavan" by Mr. B. V. Varerkar. The play or rather the revival of the Turangachya Darat", the first short play in Marathi which was written and staged eight years ago was again put on boards by the Lalit Kaladarsha Mandali before a crowded House at the Royal Opera House on Monday.

The play "Turangachya Darant" "on the Threshhold of Prison" was awarded a gold medal by the Congress in 1923 for its propaganda value.

PROSECUTION AGAINST M. N. ROY

Bombay Labour Associations' Protest

Under the auspices of the M. N. Roy Defence Committee, A. I. T. U. C. various Labour Associations, and the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha a meeting was held in connection with the trial of Mr. M. N. Roy. Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, President, Naujuwan Bharat Sabha, was in the chair.

Sjt. Tayab Shaik, Sjt. Mahommed Ebrahim, Swami Kumaranand, Sjts. N. S. Chetty, V. H. Joshi V. B. Karnik and Dr. Chitnis then addressed the gathering.

CONGRESS OFFICERS AND COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS !

—:o:—

MOTION RULED OUT OF ORDER

New Organisation For Congress Volunteers

4200 VOLUNTEERS AND 250 WOMEN JAILED DURING SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN

There was some discussion at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Monday afternoon at the Congress House over the question whether an office-bearer of the B. P. C. C. can remain an office-bearer of a communal organisation or not. Many constitutional difficulties were raised and in the end a resolution preventing the Committee's office-bearers from taking office in a communal organisation was ruled out of order.

When the sitting was resumed Mr. S. K. Patil moved a resolution that the recommendation of the Trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund regarding the diversion of the Desh Shri Vanamali Scholarship fund to the construction of a hostel for the students of the same community be approved. Mr. Patil made it clear that it was merely the formal approval of the unanimous desire of the donors of the fund.

Mr. Y. G. Meherally opposed the resolution on the gruond that one more hostel was not necessary. He moved an amendment that the Fund be diverted towards scholarship for technical education.

WHAT B. P. C. C. CAN DO!

Sjt. K. M. Munshi pointed out that what B. P. C. C. could do was only to record the decision of the trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. He wanted to be sure about the terms of endowment.

Mr. Manant Mehta moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Council for further consideration and report.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried.

VICTIMS OF REPRESSION.

The Secretary then gave the figures of the arrested persons in the city of Bombay during the C. D. campaign.

The number of the volunteers enrolled through B. P. C. C. was 8,700; 4,200 Congress volunteers excluding ladies were jailed during the campaign. Besides these, about 500 citizens courted imprisonment. Over 250 ladies were imprisoned.

THE DEAD.

The number of deaths due to bullet shots and severe lathi beating was 17.

These numbers were sent to the A. I. C. C. Office for the compilation of All-India figures.

VOLUNTEER BOARD.

Mr. K. M. Munshi then moved the following resolution:

"Resolved that a provincial Volunteer Board for the city of Bombay under the new rules passed by the Working Committee be formed of the existing volunteer sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. with the addition of Sjt. Purshottamdas Tricumdas as the Member-in-Charge, and Prof. S. V. Sohani, as the Organising Secretary. The existing volunteer sub-Committee shall merge into this Board."

Mr. Munshi pointed out that what was sought to be done was to reorganise the volunteer organisation of the Province on the lines laid down by the Working Committee.

SECRETARY EXPLAINS.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Organising Secretary of the All-India Volunteer Board, was present at the meeting by invitation. He was requested to explain the rules.

Dr. Hardikar explained the rules and said that it was necessary that the B. P. C. C. should appoint a Member-in-Charge from its Executive and an Organising Secretary for training purposes. Mahatma Gandhi, he said, was very keen on the drill and training of the Congress volunteers. It was Mahatmaji's opinion to which he gave expression in the Working Committee's meeting that in the later stages of the last campaign they had recruits who knew nothing of training.

NON-VIOLENT ARMY.

Discussing the question of the authority of Provincial Congress Committees over their volunteer organisations, he made it clear that the P. C. C's had complete control over provincial organisations of volunteers except in the matter of training and technique which was centrally controlled by the All-India Volunteer Board. He admitted that Bombay was the most advanced province as regards volunteers. He then explained the difference between the Sainik and the Sevak. The former formed a non-violent military of the Congress, while the latter was a class doing picketing and other peaceful activities of the Congress.

Mr. Munshi's resolution was carried.

NO COMMUNALISM.

Mr. P. R. Lele then moved a resolution that the office-bearer of the B. P. C. C. shall not be an office-bearer of any communal organisation.

FORENSIC DISPLAYED.

Mr. K. M. Munsni contended that the resolution was out of order. He pointed out that according to the present constitution, anybody over 18 years of age, accepting the Congress Creed and paying an annual subscription of 4 annas would become a memoer of the Congress. He could even become the President of the Indian National Congress without any constitutional disability imposed on him. Mr. Lele's resolution sought to impose a disqualification. It was a part of the constitution and ought not to be discussed in an ordinary meeding.

Messrs. Nagindas T. Master and I. S. Patel supported the point of oder.

Mr. S. K. Patil argued that the resolution imposed a statutory disability, not contemplated in the consitution.

Mr. Lele, in reply, explained the constitutional difficulties. He said if the majority in the House could elect an executive it had the power to give a mandate.

The President ruled the resolution out of order.

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved:

OUR DESH SEVIKAS.

The B.P.C. C. recommends to the Working Committee that the Desh Sevika Sangh should be recognized as the Congress organization, provided it fulfils the conditions under Rule 14 of the rules sanctioned by the Working Committee for the Congress volunteer organisation."

Mr. D. S. Babrekar seconded the resolution. It was carried "nem con."

HELP AN INDIAN.

Mr. Y. J. Menerally moved a resolution asking the B. P. C. C. to sanction a donation Rs. 250 for the M. N. Roy Defence Fund. Mr. Meherally said it was the duty of the B. P. C. C. to do its duty towards an international worker of the ability and the power of organisation of Mr. M. N. Roy in defending his case.

SOME QUBBLING.

Mr. K. M. Munshi opposed the resolution. Mr. Roy, he said, was entitled to their highest respect for all his ability and talents but that was not for a corporate body like the B. P. C. C. to pass a grant of that nature. Individually they might liberally subscribe to the fund, but they must not commit the Congress to principles and policies for which Mr. Roy stood which the Congress did not accept.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas observed that it was very unfortunate that a resolution like that should have been so suddenly thrust upon the House and so openly discussed. He deplored the use of Pandit Jawaharlal's name till it was confirmed that the Pundit had accepted the Presidentship of the fund. They should wait till the question was considered by the Working Committee which was meeting the next day.

REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas saw no commitment of the Congress to any principle in passing the resolution.

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved an amendment that the question should be referred to the Council for proper investigation, consideration and report. He pointed out that nothing would be lost in giving a little more consideration to the question.

Mr. Meherally replying to the debate said that the acceptance of his resolution did not commit them to any policy or programme, but they were simply acting on the principle that an accused must be presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty.

Mr. Patil's amendment was in the end carried as a substantive proposition.

"UNTOUCHABLE" BROTHERS.

Mr. V. R. Dighe, Secretary of the Anti-Untouchability Committee, then moved a resolution that "no member of the B. P. C. C. shall take part in the Ganpathi festival in such places where the "untouchable" brothers are not given equal rights."

Mr. J. D. Prabhu seconded the resolution.

Mr. S. K. Patil agreed with the spirit of the resolution but he pointed out the difficulties in actual practice. How were they going to know whether their "untouchable" brothers had equal rights or not in a particular place.

Mr. I. S. Patil supported the resolution.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master opposed the resolution.

The resolution was carried with Mr. Lalbhai Patel's amendment making it more precise and obligatory.

The remaining undisposed of items of the agenda were taken over to the September agenda of the Committee. The ordinary meeting for August was then declared to be dissolved.

The Committee will meet on Monday next to consider September agenda.

"Mischievous Outburst Of Jinnah"

SIR CHIMANLAL'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of a statement says:—

It is with feelings of sorrow and pity rather than of anger that I have read the report of the hysteric outburst of Mr. Jinnah at the "At Home" given to him by the Muslim Students Union.

Looking to the use of invectives, the wholesale abuse of all sections of the Hindu community, confusion of issues and incitement of the worst passions of the Muslim community, the speech might well have come from the mouth of Mr. Shaukat Ali. It was very unfair to have tarred with the same brush all the Hindus in the country, knowing as Mr. Jinnah does the attitude of the most of the Hindu delegates at the Round Table Conference last year and the attempts made by them to settle the communal question in a manner satisfactory to the Muslims. I wonder how Mr. Jinnah forgets the fact that the Hindu Mahasabha mentality is not shared by a large section of Hindus in all parts of the country. The Hindu Mahasabha has no appreciable influence or a following in the provinces of Bombay, Madras and Bengal, and even in the Central Provinces, though it is true that it has a considerable hold on the Hindus in the Punjab and in the United Provinces.

DR. MOONJE NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF REAL HINDUS.

Mr. Jinnah could not have forgotten that some of us in the Minority Committee stated openly and unequivocally that Dr. Monjee, the Mahasabha representative, should not be taken as reflecting our views in any manner. Mr. Jinnah suggests to the Muslims that the Hindu majority is likely to tyranise over the Muslims in Swaraj India. He says that, if as the result of the Round Table Conference, India gets a constitution which the Hindus want, the Muslims will obstruct and break it within a week.

It has been throughout conceded, and no one has suggested to the contrary, that the Minorities should have sufficient safeguards to make them feel secure under the new constitution. In the London negotiations last year formulae were agreed to for securing to the Muslims and other minorities full religious liberty i.e., full liberty of belief, worship, observance, propaganda, association and education in personal laws. Provision has also made for protection against legislation affecting the religion of any particular community. Formula was also agreed to for securing in the Cabinet and the Services a proper share to Muslims and other minority communities.

MISCHIEVOUS OUTBURST.

If all the safeguards and protections as above stated are provided for and the Hindus are ready to concede that they should be provided for, how is it possible for the Hindus to tyranise over the Muslims in the new constitution or that the Hindus have any desire to do so? I quite agree, and all sensible Hindus also agree, that the majority community should act generously and inspire confidence in the minds of the minority communities; but how is this object to be attained by Mr. Jinnah characterising the whole Hindu community as extremely foolish and saying that they have lost their heads. The expression "extremely foolish" can legitimately be applied to this outburst of Mr. Jinnah which is unfortunately not only foolish but highly mischievous. His call to the Muslims to organise immediately following all that he said before is certain to be grievously misunderstood and would lead to regrettable repercussions.

It is amazing that Mr. Jinnah should have delivered this speech at an "At Home" given to him by the Muslim Students Union which in the very nature of things was expected to be of a non-political character. The President on the occasion, a judge of the High Court must have felt very embarrassed at this function developing into a heated and controversial political distribe. I have known the Muslim Students Union for many years and have attended some of their functions and addressed them. I am sure they could not have approved of the utterance of Mr. Jinnah as they do not share Mr. Jinnah's present views on the communal question. It is a great pity that at a time when good-will has to be cultivated by patience and forbearance, Mr. Jinnah should have considered it a service to his country to deliver such a militant speech, calculated seriously to hamper the efforts of those, belonging to both communities, who are doing their best to bring about a satisfactory understanding.—A. P.

HOLIDAY CRICKET ON KENNEDY SEAFACE

Botawalla's Delightful Batting

JAI AS BOWLER

Large holiday crowds witnessed exhilarating cricket on the Kennedy Sea Face on Monday. The weather was fine but the wicket seemed to favour the bowlers. A. U. Botawalla, the Muslim Quadrangular player, alone, had the bowling at his mercy. He delighted the crowds by hefty hitting and collected 52 runs in exactly 65 minutes. His score included 7 four's and 2 sixers. Chiefly owing to his contribution the Parekh Cricket Club defeated the Hindu Gymkhana by 62 runs.

The match was played on the Gymkhana grounds. Batting first the visitors piled up 148 runs the chief contributors being A. U. Botawalla (52) and S. P. Kapadia (23). The play was dull until Botawalla stepped in the creeze and enlivened the game.

JAI AS A BOWLER.

L. P. Jai revealed himself as a bowler and captured 5 wickets for a little over 10 runs apiece for the Gymkhana.

The Hindu Gymkhana replied with a poor score of 86 runs. Jai was out when he was only 5. He was smartly caught by Dongre off Rana. Padwal remained unbeated with 28 runs to his credit.

The following are the scores: for 12, Khedekar 0 for 23.

PAREKH C. C.

Hindlekar c. Wagle b. Gawankar 13, Udeshi (run out) 6, A. U. Botawalla c. S. S. Dingre b. Jai 52, V. S. Dongre c. Kapadia b. Jai 2, S. P. Kapadia b. 23, Gurtu 1, b. w. b. Gawankar 4, Chandarana c. Bhalerao b. Jai 16, C. M. Rana (run out) 3, Khedekar 1, b. w. b. Gawankar 4, Dholakia b. Gowankar 0, Engineer (not out) 0. Extras 24; Total 143. Bowling analysis:

L. P. Jai 5 wkts. for 54 runs, G. B. Gawankar 4 for 30, V. V. Dhabolkar 0 for 9, R. R. Wadkar 0 for 29 and C. N. Mehta 0 for 10.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. S. Dongre b. Gurtu 9, J. P. Kapadia b. Rana 5, L. P. Jai c. V. S. Dongre b. Rana 5, K. R. Padwal (not out) 28, B. D. Jog c. V. S. Dongre b. Rana 10, C. N. Mehta c. Khedekar b. Chandarana 8, J. D. Wagle b. Chandarana 0, Bhalerao b. Rana 4, R. R. Wadkar (run out) 5, V. V. Dhabolkar c. Dongre b. Rana 1, Gawankar c. Rana b. Gurtu 0 Extras 11 Total 86.

Bowling analysis:

C. M. Rana 6 for 33, M. S. Gurtu 2 for 8, C. H. Chandarana 2 for 12, Khedeekar 0 for 23.

UNEVENTFUL MATCH.

The match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Muslim United C. C. proved uneventful. The Islam Gymkhana easily defeated their opponents by 7 wickets and 27 runs. The following were the scores:—

ISLAM GYM. I INNINGS.

Merchant 2, H. Khairaz 3, Sakoor 0, Kadri 0, Shafi 13, A. Khairaz 0, Kazi 19, Jardinwalla 0, Laljee 3, M. Ellan 10 Asgar (not out) 0 extras 8. Total 55.

Bowling analysis:

Mohiuddin 3 for 16, Karachiwala 1 for 14, Zaveri 5 for 8 Shariff 1 for 14.

MUSLIM UNITED.

Merchant 4, Hemani 3, Mohiuddin 23, Shariff 0, Karachiwalla 3, Hoodbhoy 0, Bhatur 0, Lahari 0, Rajaballi 7 Gangji 1, Zaveri (not out) 2 extras 5. Total 48.

Bowling analysis.

G. N. Laljee 4 for 17 Shakoor 0 for 6 Kazi 6 for 20.

ISLAM GYMK. II INNINGS.

Shakoor 14, Shafi 11, Ellan 3, Laljee (not out) 33, Jarinwalla 17 extras 8. Total (for 4 wickets) 86.

Bowling analysis.

Mohiuddin 1 for 18 Karachiwala 1 for 31, Zaveri 1 for 6 Shariff 1 for 9.

MUSLIM UNITED.

Merchant 1, Mohiuddin 16, Shariff 0, Hoodbhoy 12, Karachiwalla 21, Hemani 1, Bhatri 2, Rajaballi 7, Gangji 4, Zaveri (not out) 2 Lakhani 6 extras 6. Total 59.

Bowling analysis:—

A. Khairaz 6 for 25 and Kazi 3 for 28.

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Liverpool, Sept. 7.

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MR. ABIDALLI JAFFERBHOY STILL IN HOSPITAL

Slow Progress Towards Recovery

It is now full four weeks that Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Secretary of the B. P. C. C. has been lying in the Congress Free Hospital. It will be recalled that he was seriously injured as a result of an attack on him by some hooligans while he was pacifying a crowd in front of the New Davar Bar.

Mr. Abid Ali has been making satisfactory progress still it will take about four weeks more before he is discharged from the Hospital. The wounds on his head have been completely healed but he has not yet recovered from the injury to his right leg which was of a serious nature. The leg has been bandaged in plaster for the last fifteen days and it seems that it will require to be kept like that for another fortnight.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Jute shares opened strong after the week end in sympathy with a firm market for hessians and a large business was put through at all round advancing rates. The close was a shade easier on profit taking. In coals Raneegunges kept fairly steady, otherwise there was no feature. Teas were neglected. In the miscellaneous section Bengal Assam Steamships (ordy) were marked down about 50 points. Others showed no change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 56-4 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 95-2 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 99-4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-6, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 102-14 small lot.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ordy. 271-3, Bally ordy. 127 small odd. lot, Barnagore 128, Belvedere ordy. 362 small lot, Birla ordy. 10-4 small lot, Budge Budge ordy. 335 small lot, Clive 23, Dalhousie ordy. 344, Delta ordy. 382 small lot, Empire ordy. 38-8, Fort Gloster ordy. 455 small lot, Gouripore ordy. 330, Howrah 36-15 small lot, do. "A" pref. 101, Hukumchand ordy. 20 small lot, India 112, Kamarhatty 417 small lot, National 21, Northbrook 441-3 small lot, Orient 216, Presidency 5-1, Reliance ordy. 57-2, Waverley 1-7.

Miscellaneous.—Arthur Butler 1-3, Burn & Co. ordy. 94, Indian Iron and Steel 3-9, Bihar Rice 2-5, B. N. Corporation ordy. 0-12-0 Bengal Timber Trading ordy. 94, Bengal Assam Steamship ordy. 101, Hathuchira tea 3-14.—A. P.

ROY DEFENCE FUND

Appeal To Public To Help With Money

In the course of an appeal issued by the M. N. Roy Defence Committee (Bombay), the Secretaries of the Committee say:—

Set up Roy Defence Committees everywhere.

Countrymen, you are aware also that material means we very badly required for the defence of comrade Roy. Send in your contribution whatever it may be.

PRESS WORKERS OF BOMBAY ORGANISED

"Daily Mail" Employees Parade Streets

The "Daily Mail" Press workers led by the members of the Bombay Press Workers' Union demonstrated in the Fort area, shouting the following slogans: "Inquilab Zindabad" "Press Muzdoor Zindabad" "Down with capitalism" and etc. The procession went to the following presses: "Times of India," "Bombay Chronicle," "Free Press," etc. When the leaders of the procession addressed the workers in these places about the sad plight of the "Daily Mail" workers who are thrown out of employment after the closing of the Press without being paid for the last seven months. They pointed out to them the uncertain conditions of life under the capitalist regime. Some collections were made during the procession. A mass meeting of the workers from several presses was held in front of the "Daily Mail" press.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1931.

PLAY THE GAME

The Working Committee of the Congress meets to-day at Ahmedabad and amongst the immediate issues it will have to consider is the manner of observance by the bureaucracy of the Gandhi-Irwin Truce terms. To Mahatma Gandhi's charge-sheet pointing out lapses by officialdom, the Government of India had prepared a reply the full contents of which have not been vouchsafed to the public. But a truncated edition of it was supplied to Mahatma Gandhi and published later in the "Government of India Gazette." Members of the Working Committee have had this as a basis to compare notes in their respective provinces and ascertain how far the complaints received by local Congress organisations have been rebutted or satisfactorily answered by Provincial Governments. The Working Committee will, it is expected, receive reports from Provincial organisations and give a detailed reply to official accusations regarding breach of the Truce terms by Congress workers. But it is an indication of the earnest desire of Congress leaders to strain every nerve to see that on Congress side the agreement is scrupulously observed, that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel wires to Congress officials in Sind to investigate immediately the allegations made by the Commissioner-in-Sind regarding the improper sale of "contraband" salt, and that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru issues a circular to Provincial Congress Committees asking them to impress upon local committees the fact that "the Delhi agreement is still in force and must be respected." He observes: "Any breaches of the agreement by Government officials must be reported to the President and an attempt should be made to get redress by peaceful persuasion." He reminds Congressmen that they must not think: "We have little to do now except to wait until Gandhiji returns". "The burden on us", he says, "is the heavier because he has gone." Congressmen, we are sure, will heartily respond to his appeal to shoulder the burden, to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress, and will scrupulously adhere to the terms of the truce.

On their side are officials willing to play the game? It is distressing to note that a section of officialdom shows by its conduct that it is not enamoured of the Gandhi-Irwin Truce and would like to use punitive measures against Congress activity, even though it is unequivocally and clearly permitted under the Agreement. Various magisterial dicta against peaceful picketers in the Madras Presidency, the manner in which coercive sections like sections 144 and 107 of the I.P.C. are still being utilised in the United Provinces to check peaceful Congress activity, and the offensive against the Red Shirts at various places in the North West Frontier Province are a reminder to the public that although the Viceroy may cable to Gandhiji that he is ready to stand by the Mahatma, a number of his official subordinates are not. In the Bombay Presidency, in some places, the same spirit on the part of local officialdom to pay only grudging homage to the Simla policy of co-operating with the Mahatma is evident. Mr. Mahadev Desai writing in "Young India" on this subject has quoted chapter and verse to prove that an "impenitent" bureaucracy is unwilling in many cases to abide by the agreement. Apart from the Bardoli enquiry, the Government of Bombay have not cared to examine adequately the charges preferred against their subordinates regarding breaches of the Agreement. They have been dismissed in a number of cases as being too vague and general. The specific instances Mr. Mahadev Desai quotes of the official method of implementing the agreement indicate that if the Government of Bombay do really intend to abide by it, they will have to revise their outlook radically. And they are not the only Provincial administration whose outlook must undergo such a revision.

We would impress upon Lord Willingdon the urgency, in this connection, of taking effective measures to see that the spirit which he declares animates him, of doing everything possible to make Gandhiji's task in London easy, descends to the planes, that it permeates the mentality of the "men on the spot." The public is not unaware that amongst his advisers there are men who are none too keen on seeing the Congress retain its political power and utility, men who would be glad if the Irwin way of dealing with Gandhiji completely disappears and the iron hand of coercion is allowed full play. It is the Viceroy's duty to keep this element in check and to assert himself. He must insist that his officials shall play the game, when the Congress is labouring, often in spite of provocation, to play it.

PRESS ORDINANCE IN DISGUISE

It is interesting to notice how British journalists who at "Home" would strive their hardest to fight for the liberty of the Press, become docile worshippers of bureaucratic policy in its repeated attempts to muzzle the Nationalist Press in India, when they metamorphose into Anglo-Indian journalists. The "Times of India" in a leading article on Monday sheds copious tears over the necessity for a "New Press Bill" but supports this new offensive against the Nationalist Press. Our contemporary is not fair when it tells the public: 'The situation is, therefore, not one for standing on ceremony or for haggling over theoretical arguments about how near a newspaper should be allowed to go towards the limit of safety in discussing assassination." No decent journal can be in difficulty about "discussing assassination." It is its imperative duty to condemn assasination and it does so. As we pointed out recently, journals that do not possess this decent and civilised outlook can be promptly brought to book through the ample legislative means Government already possess. The mighty and all-embrasive section 124-A can serve as an instrument for the purpose. The measure introduced by Sir James Crerar in the Assembly on Monday is superfluous. Its only object can be to have ready at hand a new and expeditious weapon to check nationalist expression of opinion and the penalties proposed under the Bill should be a warning to the legislature that it is an attempt to give legislative enactment to the Press Ordinance in another form. We hope the non-official Indian elements in the Assembly will unite and scotch this attempt.

LATE MR. K. C. ROY

Indian journalism has lost a notable personality in the sudden death of Mr. K. C. Roy. Mr. K. C. Roy was a self-made man and rose to the eminent position he held both in public life and Indian journalist by dint of hard work and organising capacity of no mean order. The Associated Press of India was largely a creation of his and, if, with all its faults, it serves as a reliable news agency to-day, the result is, in no small measure, due to the pioneer efforts and zealous guidance of Mr. K. C. Roy. Though a nominated member in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Roy, on several important occasions, spoke and voted in favour of the popular view and he had made the question of the grievances of Indians in East Africa his own. As a journalist and as President of the Upper India Journalists' Association, he naturally jealously guarded the rights of the Press and it is a great pity that he died at the moment when his presence in the Assembly was most needed to defeat the renewed official attempt to muzzle the Indian Press. We extend our heart-felt sympathy to Mrs. K. C. Roy and the Associated Press.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S ADVICE.

After an incisive analysis of the present financial situation, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta makes some definite proposals for redeeming it. He suggests an immediate and drastic cut in the Military expenditure, a 30 per cent. reduction in high salaries and emoluments and a declaration that 'Government will not prop up this tottering ratio hereafter.' The advice is valuable —from the point of view of India. But a harrassed Finance Minister may well wonder at Mr. Mehta. For, it is precisely to protect these three items that the present policy is being followed.

Trifles.

It is rumoured that as soon as the present National Government resigns—is the end really so near as to raise rumours regarding the after-math of its burial?—Mr. MacDonald will first go into temporary retirement and then he will allow himself with due reluctance to be appointed the Viceroy of India.

Which reminds me of a story that during the hunt for a successor to Lord Irwin, Mr. MacDonald was actually wondering whether he himself should not offer his reluctance about the Viceroyalty. They,—whoever "they" may be—however, failed to take notice of it.

But that, as you say, is ancient history.

* * *

The rumour, then, has delighted me. I am looking forward to welcoming Mr. MacDonald, or rather—India must always be blessed with a Lord from Britain—the Earl of Lossiemouth—as the greatest and best Viceroy that India has never had or ever will have.

* * *

Not, mind you that I have not the deepest love and affection for Lord Willingdon. On the contrary I firmly hold and publicly claim that His Excellency is the greatest and best Viceroy, etc., etc. —until he leaves these shores, when I will think about it.

You see I am a faithful follower of imaginative leaders like Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi of Bengal.

* * *

So I will welcome Mr. MacDonald. I do so even now. For I firmly hold and publicly claim that Lord Lossiemouth will be the greatest. ..... the chorous please.

But I am rather worried about a little matter. What is the new Viceroy's daughter, Lady—as she will then be—Isbbel MacDonald's favourite colour and what are her architectural tastes? It cannot possibly be red now, and I have not enough faith in the long arm of co-incidence to hope that it is mauve.

The point is: what is going to happen to the Viceregal kitchen in Delhi (just improved) and the Viceregal train (to be coloured mauve) both under instructions from Lady Willingdon?

But it is a minor matter. What do a few thousand rupees matter where art and colour scheme. .....

* * *

Warm messages sent to Mahatma Gandhi by Zaghlul's widow and Nahas Pasha may, of course, be safely regarded as the result of incidious pro-Hindu propaganda in Egypt by the wily old man.

Confirmation of the fact from authoritative quarters will, I hope, be forthcoming shortly.

* * *

"Slowly and sure the Arctic Sea gives up its Land."

I am afraid you will have to wait for some time more before "Britania-Rules-the-waves" gives up your land.

* * * * *

In the forthcoming session of the assembly, "Sir Fazli-Husain will introduce the Bill to amend the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act."

It is believed that the fact of Sir Fazli Husain doing so will contribute a touching realism to the atmosphere of the debate.

* * *

Indian delegates, according to an Anglo-Indian paper, intend pressing strongly on Gandhiji that "the three Party Government is most opportune for a settlement."

How about pressing the three-party(?) Government that Gandhiji is "most opportune" for a settlement?

But such a shocking idea can never occur to "Indian delegates".

* *

"ECONOMY IN FRONTIER DEFENCE.

Expert Committee Report."

The report is not yet published but it is pseudo-authoritatively stated that the committee did not consider economy in propaganda as one of the means.

* * *

Statistics cannot be denied. The British Government is "National". It may be finally taken as conclusively proved from the following mathematical proportion in the ministry:

Conservative 60 p.c.
Liberals 30 p.c.
Labour 10 p.c.

* * *

"Doctor (after chatting for a couple of hours) 'family all well, I suppose?'.

Visitor: (an absent-minded Professor) 'Good heavens! that reminds me. My wife's having a fit.'"

Moral: Absent-mindedness too is bliss.

DON'T NAG YOUR CHILD!

A Pateti Plea.

(BY F K.)

It is said that the savages of the wilds are kinder to children than civilised beings. As so much of the cruelty to children comes from their surroundings I am inclined to believe that the savages are kinder: well, because the surroundings themselves are kinder and make the savage parents kinder. There's little washing and no soap there and no clothes. Children are not required to behave there and can roll about as

(Continued on page 7.)

LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

WEEK-END POLITICAL DRAMA

(BY AIR MAIL).

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The rapid succession of events in the political firmament of Great Britain has focussed the eyes of the world on 10 Downing Street. Last week-end was crowded with a series of political conferences. The dramatic events of the week-end began with the meeting of the Cabinet at 9-30 on Saturday morning. When the Ministers had left Downing Street on Friday afternoon they were under the firm impression that their labours had ended for a few days. Some of them left London at once, and the telephone service, and the telegraphs, and even the police force had to be employed to make certain that all Ministers were back by Saturday morning.

FATEFUL DECISION.

The King left Balmoral Castle for London on Saturday evening. Prolonged discussions at 10 Downing Street and at Buckingham Palace between Mr. MacDonald and the Cabinet Ministers and the leaders of the opposition, gave rise to all sorts of rumours and conjectures. It was generally recognised that the present Cabinet's time was running out and that a decision would be taken on Monday on the form of Government which was to see the country safely through the storm. By Monday it was quite clear that the Trade Union Congress Council had refused to support Mr. MacDonald's plan for balancing the Budget. Had the Trade Union Congress Council lent this much-needed support all would have been well. With its own supporters behind it, and the Liberals sympathetic, it might have been possible for the Government to win over the reluctance of the Conservatives to support large measures of fresh taxation, and a national policy might have emerged. The Geneal Council, however, turned down the Government's plan, and put forward proposals of its own.

MAC OUT—AND IN.

It was open for Mr. MacDonald to accept these proposals, which would have meant breaking with the other two parties. The consequence would inevitably have been the Government's resignation and an appeal to the country. On Monday the Prime Minister tendered the resignation of the Ministry to the King, who entrusted him with the task of forming a National Government for the sole purpose of meeting the present financial emergency. The one purpose of the National Government, as the official announcement states, is to carry out a programme of retrenchment and to balance the Budget. As soon as the programme is completed the National Government will be brought to an end! Parliament will be dissolved and all who have taken part in the work of the National Government will be entitled to return to their own political allegiances.

In any event no political party would think of arranging for a general election before the new register comes into operation on October 15th, and it is also undesirable that the contest should clash with the municipal campaign at the beginning of November. In the circumstances, it is thought that efforts may be made to postpone the general election until January.

CABINET OF "ELDER STATESMEN."

On Tuesday evening an official list of the principal appointments in the new National Government was issued. The personnel showed that in selecting his colleagues the Premier was influenced by three principles. In the first place, the Cabinet was intended to be small—less than half the usual size—in order to make it better adapted to deal quickly with an emergency task. In the second place, Ministers were retained in or appointed to posts with which they were thoroughly familiar, so that they may not waste time in learning their way about their department or in acquainting themselves with the rudiments of their special problems. In the third place, the men selected are nearly all what are known as "elder" statesmen. Mr. Snowden remains, as was essential, at the Exchequer. Mr. Thomas at the Dominion Office, and Lord Sankey on the Woolsack. Lord Reading takes the Foreign Office, and Sir Samuel Hoare, one of the delegates to the first Round Table Conference, replaces Mr. Wedgwood Benn at the India Office. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replaces Mr. Graham at the Board of Trade and Mr. Chamberlain takes up the Ministry of Health.

WHY THE SPLIT OCCURRED.

Mr. MacDonald broadcast an appeal to the nation on Tuesday

(Continued on page 11).

THE INDIAN SITUATION IN KENYA.

—:o:—

HISTORY OF BROKEN PROMISES BY IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(By R. B. PANDYA).

II*

As in India after the signing of Gandhi-Irwin truce attempts were made to break the truce, so also in Kenya were attempts made by the Imperial Government to shelve the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission in so far as they affected the White Settlers.

The Conservative Colonial Secretary then deputed Sir Samuel Wilson, the permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to go to Kenya and find out points of Agreement with Europeans and to bring an agreed solution which the Government could put into force immediately.

The Government of India deputed Mr. Sastri to help the Kenya Indians at the time of the arrival of Sir Samuel.

QUESTION OF FRANCHISE

It was believed that Sir Samuel will try to have agreement on the question of Franchise and for that purpose will not fail to take advantage of the presence of Mr. Sastri who, most probably, was selected by the Government of India for this very purpose. Sir Samuel evaded the proposals of the Indian Community on the question and applied himself to the task of having an agreed solution of other political matters on which there was difference of opinion between the Government and different sections of the European Community of Kenya Uganda and Tanganyika.

When Sir Samuel Wilson's Report was published it proved so reactionary in its proposals that it met with a chorus of opposition from the East African Indians. The report was also condemned by prominent public men and the Press in India.

Fortunately, however, there took place a change in the Government of Great Britain. Sir Samuel Wilson was a nominee of the Conservative Government and he had to report to the Labour Secretary of State. Knowing perhaps the intention of the late Government in sending Sir Samuel Wilson to Kenya, Lord Passfield, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, appended a small note in which he declared that the report of Sir Samuel Wilson was not to be taken in any way as committing His Majesty's Government to acceptance of the proposals or agreement with the views expressed therein.

GOVERNMENT'S CONCLUSIONS

Next came the publication of the statement of the conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards Closer Union in East Africa. In this very important document far-reaching conclusions were recorded after very careful consideration. The Government definitely ruled out the possibility of a non-official majority in the Kenya Council. The statement says:

"The goal of constitutional evolution, in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds effective and adequate voice. But that goal cannot be reached at an early date in a community where it has so far been practicable to enfranchise less than one per cent of the population and where the idea of any substantial extention of franchise finds little general support."

SUPPORT TO COMMON ROLL

As regards the common franchise the statement says:

"With regard to Franchise for the legislative council of Kenya His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that establishment of a Common Roll is the object to be aimed at and attained with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races. They have not however sufficient evidence before them either from political or geographical standpoint to say in what manner this desirable end can be reached. In these circumstances His Majesty's Government propose that an enquiry should be undertaken by the High Commissioner, when appointed, as to what is the most practicable action to be taken in this direction in the immediate future."

NATIVE INTERESTS PARAMOUNT.

On the subject of Native Policy the Government in unequivocal terms declared for the "Paramountcy of Native Interests." The memorandum published by the Government on this subject bears the following very import-

(Continued on page 11).

*The previous article appeared on the 3rd instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Winning By One Vote.

At the Permanent Court of International Justice to which the League of Nations had referred the question of the proposed Austro-German Customs Union, France has won by one vote. Eight members of the Court held that the Union would not be compatible with the Geneva Protocol of October 1922 and seven of them also declared that it was incompatible with article 38 of the Treaty of St. Germain. But against the view of these eight jurists, seven other members of the Court held the contrary opinion that the Union was compatible with both the Protocol and the Treaty. France has thus won a victory at the Hague but no capital can be made out of it by her because of the statesmanlike action on the part of Austria and Germany in renouncing voluntarily, two days before the Hague decision, the Customs Union Scheme. This is a distinct step towards conciliating French opinion but the right of the two Central Powers to establish such a Union has evidently the support of a large body of eminent jurists, as is indicated in the declaration of the dissenting minority at the Hague Court and the question is bound to be raised when Germany has weathered her financial storms and political tempests.

Retrenchment In Bhopal.

The interesting and instructive statement of the Publicity Officer regarding retrenchment in Bhopal will be welcomed with wide appreciation. The Bhopal retrenchment committee, unlike its counter-parts in British India, did not hesitate to make suggestions that would affect the high more than the low which can ill-afford reductions. But more remarkable is the reaction of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal in response to those suggestions. While agreeing with certain modifications, to the retrenchment committee's recommendations, His Highness would not allow the annual grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for construction of new roads to be touched, and he has firmly refused to sanction any cuts under the heads "Medical" and "Education." "On the contrary," says the Publicity Officer, "fresh demands under these heads are to be provided for in the ensuing budget from the savings effected elsewhere."

Ruler's Sacrifice.

What is of the utmost significance is His Highness's self-denying ordinance. To make good the "cuts" rejected or modified by him and to help generally the finances of the State His Highness has relinquished three lakhs of rupees per annum from his Privy Purse amounting to about Rs. 4,70,000 for so long as the present extraordinary financial stringency prevails. It is rulers like this young and enlightened Prince that constitute a counter to some reasonably nervous anxieties regarding the future of the proposed Federation. We congratulate very heartily the Nawab of Bhopal on his willing and cheerful self-sacrifice for the sake of his people from whom, in the ultimate analysis, the Ruler derives his justification and validity. We hope his example will not be lost on members of his Order, to the Chancellorship of which he has proved himself an honour. And how we wish the Nawab of Bhopal were emulated by India's "Security Services," her Governors and her Governor-General! But it is, we fear, a wild wish.

Muslims In Tanganyika.

From correspondence and comments published in the "Tanganyika Opinion" it appears that the lot of Muslims in that territory specially in the Moshi district is not a happy one. The Mangi, the native chief, is a Christian and a remarkably militant Christian at that. He cannot, it is alleged, tolerate the conversion of some Wachaga to Islam, as others have been converted to Christianity. As a result the poor Muslims have been subjected to wanton persecution. Many innocent Mussalmans have been summarily deported under the Governor's orders. They are respectable men. They had houses and coffee plantations. The consequent hardship of deportation can well be imagined. It is clearly idle to expect any relief from the Tanganyika Government, although since, as the "Tanganyika Opinion" suggests, Government officially encourage Christianity, we should have considered it all the more reason why they should not be deliberately unfair to Mussalmans. But what about Sir Fazli Husain, who is in charge of the welfare of Indians abroad? He is also, we believe, a good Mussalman, so good, indeed, that he has made the future of Muslims his own. Would he not, therefore, take the trouble of extending his active and most valuable sympathy to the unfortunate Wachaga Muslims? Or is he otherwise much too busy for it?

Islamic World Experiencing Pangs Of Rebirth

—:o:—

EX-WAR MINISTER OF SULTAN IBN SAUD'S INTERVIEW.

JEMAL PASHA DISCUSSES AFFAIRS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Muslim World Is Watching Present Indian Struggle With Keen Interest

The eyes of the Muslim world are turned to Indian Muslims. It is watching the present movement in India with keen interest. I need hardly add that Muslims all over the world expect their Indian brethren to acquit themselves honourably, and in true keeping with the lofty ideals and noble traditions of Islam," declared Jemal Pasha in an interview with a staff reporter of the "Chronicle."

WAR MINISTER OF SULTAN IBN SAUD.

Jemal Pasha was at one time a War Minister of Sultan Ibn Saud the King of Hedjaz and is still in his service. He has been a prominent figure in the active politics of the Muslim world for the last twenty years. Completing his military training in the Military School in Constantinople he became a Lieutenant in the Turkish Army. In the year 1911 when the Tripolian War was declared he went there and came in contact with Enver Pasha the famous Turkish General to whom he became an A.D.C. During the Balkan War he was all along with Envar Pasha.

IN THE WORLD WAR.

When the World War began and Turkey threw in her lot is with Germany he was again sent to Tripoli where he worked with Sheikh Sennusi. In 1919 he left Turkey with Envar Pasha and went to Arabia where he joined the service of Sultan Ibn Saud. During the war between Ibn Saud and Sheriff Hussein of Hejaz Jemal Pasha was Artillary Commander in Ibn Saud's Army Since then he has been in the service of Ibn Saud.

Jemal Pasha is now on a visit to India accompanied by Prince Al-Haj Ahmed Tauheed, the grand-son of Sultan Abdul Azeez of Turkey.

During the last ten years Jemal Pasha has visited almost every Islamic country in the East and studied its condition.

He can, therefore, claim to speak with first hand knowledge on problems relating to the Islamic world. In the interview that he gave to the "Chronicle" reporter he discussed at length various such questions.

ISLAMIC WORLD IN MELTING POT.

Giving a general idea of the present state of the Islamic world he said. "The entire Islamic world is in a state of rebirth Muslims in every country are awakening . You can very well compare them to a man who has just woke up after a long slumber. And what did they find? They found that Europe had made rapid progress in every walk of life. They found themselves left much behind. Naturally there is a desire on their part to make progress and to come in line with other civilized nations of the world.

AT PARTING OF WAYS.

"But how to achieve it? That is the one problem before them. They have not so far a settled policy or a well-drawn-out programme for attaining that object. They are divided on the line of action they should take. There are two schools of thought. One of them advocates the acceptance of the Western civilization 'en bloc'. The best illustration of this we find in the present day Turkey. Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his colleagues have adopted that course. King Amanullah tried it in Afghanistan but unlike Kemal and his colleagues he failed in the attempt.

"There is another school of thought which advocates a milder policy. These people do not want to accept every thing that is Western. Not that they are opposed to progress. In fact they are as keen on it as the other party. But they differ in one respect. The former group is out to destroy national traditions. The latter is opposed to it. They value their national traditions and want to cherish them."

NO CUTTING OF WITH PAST TRADITION.

Jemal Pasha seems to belong to the latter group. In order to impress his point of view he said "After all national traditions have their value. Why do you put on this particular dress?" he asked the "Chronicle" reporter, and without waiting for reply, he himself proceeded to say "because it is your national dress."

"Now" he resumed, "Mustafa Kemal and his colleagues want to pull down these traditions. That is what the other party resents. But on one thing there is absolute unanimity of opinion. It is the industrial and technical development of their country. You will find Muslims all over the world unanimous about the need of following Europe in that respect. There is a keen desire in every country to harness the economic resource of the country, to industrialise it and to improve the general economic level of the people."

PRESENT DAY POLITICS IN TURKEY.

Although Jemal Pasha has been away from Turkey for over ten years now, he seems to be in touch with the affairs of his native land as much as any one on the scene. He informed the "Chroncle" reporter that there was no internal danger for Turkey. "The opposition party in Turkey is the remnant of the Union and Progress Party or the Anjuman Ittehad-o-Taraqqi. It is led by Rauf Bey, Kazi Kara Bekir Pasha and Rafat Pasha all of them patriots of the first rank and thorough nationalists. They do not agree with Mustafa Kemal in the details. But they do not want to create any trouble for him. Because they know that any such attempt on their part would give a handle to the enemies of Turkey, to play mischief. They are therefore contented to carry on what little agitation they can on purely constitutional lines.

TWO OUTSIDE DANGERS.

"But although safe from within Turkey cannot be said to enjoy the same amount of safety from outside. There are two dangers for Turkey. One might be called the danger from the North Soviet Russia, however Socialist in its outlook and internal affairs, has not yet changed its foreign policy. In my opinion it is as Imperialistic as it ever was. It has an eye on Dardanelles and Bosphorus with a view to make the Black Sea a "Russian Lake". The second weak point is the Smyrna Coast. The Turks have to guard themselves against both these dangers. For the former they have to maintain a strong army for the latter they are concentrating their attention on building of Railways. They have spread a net of Railway lines in the country leading to Smyrna. You know perhaps that the sum of five million pounds that the Turks received from Britain against the undelivered battleship was spent on Railways. Even now out of a total annual budget of 200 million Turkish pounds Turkey is spending 90 million pounds on the maintenance of its army and navy."

PLACE OF RELIGION IN TURKEY.

"What is the state of religion in Turkey?" asked our reporter.

"With the advent of the Kemalits religion has become a matter of conscience. It is a private affair in which the State does not interfere. Formerly if any one ate openly in the month of Ramadan he was punished. But now every one is left to himself. Still I can assure you that the Turks are better Muslims to-day than they were formely. The mosques are overcrowded with the worshippers."

"Then what about the stories of crusades against religion that we are supplied by the "Reuter"?

"All that I can say is that the news you get must be the result of superficial observations.

AFFAIRS IN ARABIA.

The discussion then turned to

JEMAL PASHA.

the questions affecting the Arabian countries. Beginning with Hejaz and Nejd which are ruled by Sultan Ibn Saud, Jemal Pasha discussed King Ibne Saud's relations with his immediate neighbours, Imam Yahya of Yeman and King Faisal of Iraq. He said that Ibne Saud's relations with them were of a friendly nature. The trouble on the Iraqi Frontier was due to Faisal-El-Doweish but as he had surrendered now there was no trouble.

The trouble between Sultan Ibne Saud and Imam Yahya was about the Idrisi State. King Ibn Saud was appointed tutor "Wasi" by Sayed Mohamed Idreesi for the Idreesi State. Imam Yahya took possession of Hudaida hence the trouble. But the fight has now stopped and Ibn Saud has no design on Imam Yahya's territory. Imam Yahya is himself an able ruler and fully equipped to defend his country against any agression.

WILL DEFEND ARABIA AGAINST AGGRESSION.

"But whatever the differences between Sultan Ibne Saud and Imam Yahya when it comes to facing any foreign power they will stand like one man and defend Arabia from foreign aggression.

PILGRIMS FREE FROM BEDUIN MARAUDERS.

The ex-War Minister of Sultan Ibne Saud then described the internal policy of King Ibne Saud. He pointed out that establishing internal peace and order was the first task to which Sultan Ibne Saud set himself. And he succeeded admirably well in that attempt. Before Ibne Saud came on the scene it was a common thing that pilgrims were attacked and looted by the Beduins. Many Indian pilgrims who have travelled in the country in those days will bear testimony to it. "But to-day one can go from Medina to Kuwait or Riaz or any part of the country all alone in the desert without the least danger to person or property.

Jemal Pasha then described the numerous schemes undertaken by Sultan Ibne Saud to improve the means of communication in Arabia, his efforts to give medical relief to the people by opening hospitals and dispensaries, and provisions for education. He also pointed out that Sultan Ibn Saud was keen on utilising the natural resources of the country and was employing foreign experts to carry on investigations and prepare schemes.

IBNE SAUD'S ARMY.

Incidentally the ex-Turkish Major discussed the military strength of Sultan Ibne Saud. Sultan Ibne Saud. he said, had a standing army of only 30,000 soldiers. But he could raise an army ten-fold in number at a short notice because every Arab was a born soldier. There was no conscription system nor compulsory military training. But the peculiar system among the Arabs of being under the command of the head of the tribe (Kabeela) made it possible for the ruler to raise an army whenever any need arose for it. What he had to do was to call a Conference of the heads of all the tribes and each man promised to send men according to the strength of his tribe and the demand of that particular occasion. If the need was very great then they mobilised all men above 15 and even women joined the army.

Sultan Ibne Saud's army was well equipped with arms. But its speciality luay in the fact that it was the fastest army in the whole of the Arabian Peninsula. Every man in the army had a riding camel which was the fastest animal available in that country and do 100 kilometers a day.

Passing from Arabia to the neighbouring countries, Iraq and Syria first came in for discussion. Jemal Pasha refused to discuss the working of the Mandates in those two countries as also in Transjordania, and Palestine.

FRANCE AND SYRIA.

Replying to a specific question about the move to make Amir Ali King of Syria he said: "The last outbreak in Syria convinced France that it was not possible to rule over the Syrians in the manner they wanted, and a change in the policy was needed. France seems to have decided to imitate the British in Mesopotamia in that respect and therefore it became necessary to find out a king for Syria They wanted a king who would command respect of the Syrian people and at the same time satisfy France. They tried the experiment with Amir Ali by sending him on a tour to Syria to see how he was received by the Syrians. If the aforesaid conditions are fulfilled by Amir Ali then France would declare him as king of Syria.

"But will the Syrians accept him as a King?"

"I cannot say But the general opinion seems to be in favour of a 'Republic'. Because the Syrians suspect that a king will be a tool in the hands of the Mandatory power."

EGYPT IN MELTING POT.

Passing from Syria to Egypt Jamal Pasha described the situation in that country being in the "melting pot". He pointed out that the party at present in power as also the Liberal Party led by Mohamed Mahmud Pasha consisted of the richer classes and the notables. While the Wafd Party led by Nahas Pasha was the party of the masses the peasants of Egypt who were known as "Fallaheen".

The present impasse in Egypt

PRINCE AL-HAJ AHMED TAUHEED.

was due to the fact that Nahhas Pasha was not prepared to sign a treaty with Britain sacrificing Egypt's claim to the Sudan. He could not do so because he knew that if he signed the treaty there would be dissensions in the Wafd Party and ultimately it would be disrupted." He has left the work to the other party and is waiting for a chance. It is however very probable that within a few years his Party will be set the upper hand in Egypt.

Asked what was the state of Journalism in the Islamic countries Jemal Pasha said that after the Great War there has been considerable increase in the number of Journals and the standard is also much higher than what it was before. Even countries like Hejaz and Yemen have their own papers, the former has "Ummul Qura" and the latter "Al-Iman".

IMPERIAL FAMILY OF TURKEY.

Speaking about the Ottoman Imperial family of Turkey Jemal Pasha said that there were about 70 members of the family all of whom were exiles. They were not allowed to enter Turkey nor were they allowed to remove their private property They have now settled mostly in Syria and Egypt and some of them including Prince Ahmed Tauheed are staying in Nice (France).

Before left without any means for support they are naturally experiencing hardship epecially the ladies of the Royal family are very much inconvenienced.

Jemal Pasha further said that having come into contact with Muslims from all over the world who visit Hejaz every year, he found that the Muslims are very much concerned with the present condition of the family and look at it with great sympathy. They are not satisfied with the way in which the present Turkish Government is treating them. The Islamic world will greatly appreciate if the Turkish Government accords the similar treatment to the Royal family of their country as is being accorded by Persia the neighbouring Islamic country to its Royal family.

(Continued from Col. 5)

nots'; their notions of right and wrong, their heart-breaks and rebellions their fitful moods and their superiority complexes! But I have found that as long as they are healthy they cannot and will not be just repressed. The heavy hand, the bogey and the other terrors do, indeed, work but only disastrously in the long run. The study of that wonder, the child, is vast. The ignorance of that clod, the educated average parent, is equally vast. And while the world is in this stage, I can see but one paradise for children It is not in the average home; it is not in the average school, but it is in the description of school to which, for instance, the Fellowship School and the New Era school answer so well.

DON'T NAG YOUR CHILD!

Continued from page 6).

much as they like in dearly beloved mud! This is the child's paradise. But unfortunately for them, only a certain number of children may be born into that paradise. As for all the rest of them, since they are not consulted as to their choice of parents or surroundings, it follows that, ethically, parents are bound to give wide indulgence to their children in the free play of their very pronounced personalities. But that is just what the "best parents" cannot see, and it is just to them that I would in this auspicious Pateti season make a small appeal! Bear with me, O dear good people, who want so much to do everything for the best by your children and who so admirably succeed in doing everything for the worst by them!

I speak from personal experience: children are the very devil—sometimes. I disagree with vegetrian and humanitarian Bernard Shaw and agree with sturdy St. John Ervine and the late D. H. Lawrence who believed in the healthy practice of a judicious administration of swift smacks to children on occasion—for the good of heir bodies and souls! But I put my foot down at nagging, moral advice, preachments, bogeys and third degree methods.

The child in himself is a whole library shelf-full of profitable study. There is atleast a shelf-full of sound books on the child. But civilisation is much too busy to apply that knowledge to the child's up-growing. Advisedly I say up-growing and not up-bringing because in that difference is contained a whole philosophy.

I do not wish to be included amongst the freedom faddists, with Dr. Madame Montessori who is already accounted as out of date by the freedomists. I hold that the child no less than the adult is a social being and as such must quite early—and the earlier the better—come to understand a certain amount of discipline. I will indulge in a passing paradox: Come to learn—Yes. But come to understand in the sense of come to learn—yes. But come to understand in the sense of come to be taught—No. I am not quibbling here with the meaning of words. It is commonly accepted that the child learns what it is taught. But that is just what it does not and cannot. In this accepted sense it is not possible to teach discipline, especially to an infant, in his cradle. Yet even an infant in his cradle can come to understand or learn a certain degree of discipline. And again in this difference—a difference of methods—is contained a whole practical philosophy.

"DON'TS."

Unfortunately the child world and the adult world do not revolve in cosmic harmony as it were. They get out of their natural orbits and frequently crash into each other. The fault is the fault of civilisation. But the knowledge won by civilisation is equal to this misfortune just as preventive medical science is equal to the misfortune of the diseases of civilisation. Curative too, you say: yes, but not in the same degree as preventive and the same applies to the education of the child. One of the simplest and most difficult injunctions for adults to remember is that the child understands a positive suggestion but does not understand a "Don't". "Now Adi don't beat little Naja! Don't pull her hair! Don't poke her eyes! Sit still! Hold your tongue or I'll..." How path-etically inadequate is the adult! Let him next try to reason with the three-year old and more and say, "Big boys like you Adi, can really be so kind to little girls like Naja! Now go and be kind to her!" It does not work, you say? But it does by a long way if your start early enough with the child before you have almost warped him with your negative naggings, your dont's which literally inhibit all the positive impulses of the child—the good and the bad in one amorphous lump—and reduced him either to a revolutionary or an imbecile.

It is quite enough injury that in the first place the child "belongs" to to an adult by circumstances over which he has had no control. The least that adults can do to mitigate, since they cannot repair this injury, is not to force their offspring, more than they can help, to fit in anyhow into an envirnoment which is also just anyhow. If only parents who nag and scold, thrash and administer despotic "justice" to children because their parents did exactly the same to them, could perceive this injury with which the child begins life they would not add insult to it by exacting blind obedience and unreasoning discipline. Nothing warps a child's outlook so surely and so swiftly as an injury and an insult and yet there are millions of educated parents who merely laugh at the idea that a child can understand injustice and much more an insult.

I am myself quite a considerable parent and am very often greatly 'put out' when my children come crashing into my adult world with their 'whys' and 'hows' and 'why

(Continued in Col. 4).

MUZZLING INDIAN PRESS

Crerar Introduces Bill In The Assembly

(Continued from page 1).

dence and integrity of which His Majesty's Government have, by treaty, undertaken to respect. It is further pointed out that the existing Government of another friendly adjoining country has also been made an object of attack.

INDIAN AIR FORCE.

Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, informed Mr. Gayaprasad that the first unit of Indian Air Force should be in existence in March 1933. Such delay as had been was due to Indians not having succeeded in qualifying for entry into Cranwell until November 1929. The first unit of Indian Air Force would consist of a headquarters and one flight and it was hoped this would quickly expand into full squadron, consisting of a headquarters and three flights. The strength of the first unit would be 5 British and 6 Indian officers, 13 British and 37 Indian airmen and one British civilian instructor. The initial cost would be Rs. 550,000.

DEATHS IN ASSEMBLY.

After question time Sir George Rainey referred to the deaths of Messrs. Alexander, Shahani and U Tok Kyi. Mr. Alexander, he said always spoke direct and to the point. Mr. Shahani had always displayed sincerity and Mr. Tok Kyi had represented Burma in the Assembly for six years.

At this stage Mr. K. C. Roy (who had been in indifferent health for the last two months) rose in his seat and attempted to go out in the verandah, when he fainted and fell. He was picked up and taken into the verandah. Dr. Kedar Nath came in as well as Mrs. Roy. An ambulance stretcher was brought and Mr. Roy was removed to Ripon Hospital. Till then the House was adjourned and when it re-assembled the President observed: "In asking you to resume the sitting I hope every one will join with me in wishing that our colleague Mr. Roy will soon be restored to perfect health.

He said he knew Mr. Shahani for a number of years and admired his educational social work. Mr. Alexander had won the hearts of all he came in contact with him. It would be his duty to communicate the sympathies of the House to the families of the deceased.

Sir George Rainey said that if the House permitted introduction of Press Bill to-day Government would ask the Assembly to refer it to a Select Committee on Friday with instructions to report within a week.

The motion of Mr. Shillidy to elect three non-official members to the Standing Committee for Industries and Labour Department was passed and the President fixed 12th instant for nomination and 16th for election. The House rose for lunch.

THE PRESS BILL
More Fetters

When the Assembly met after lunch Sir James Crerar made a formal motion to withdraw the Bill for better control of the Press (which was introduced in the Delhi session on 15th January) in order to introduce a fresh bill for the same purpose. He pointed out that the old Bill was a comprehensive measure while the present one was a more restricted one and was directed against incitements to violence only.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt was agreeable to the withdrawal of the Delhi Bill, provided a fresh one was brought forward.

THE MAILED FIST.

Mr. B. Das urged Government not to apply the wrong diagnosis when all were working for proper working of the London Conference. If Government was going to deal with the Indian Press in the way they did during the Civil Disobedience movement, they would meet with a strong opposition. He wondered if the Bill was the result of the change of Government at "Home" and the incoming of a Conservative Secretary of State. Mr. Das also referred to the articles in a Calcutta daily which, he stated, had advocated the policy of ruling India with the mailed fist. What India felt could be gathered by the attitude of Mr. K. C. Roy who, in spite of his illness, came to the House to guard the rights and interests of the Indian press.

ON THE FENCE.

Sir Hari Singh Gour did not see any objection to the present motion and to reserve his opposition to the fresh one.

Sir James Crerar assured the House that in accepting the present motion it would not compromise the opinion it might hold on the second bill.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

Sir James Crerar without any speech moved leave to introduce the fresh bill.

WANTS ASSURANCE.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar asked why Sir James Crerar did not consider it necessary to make a speech on such an important measure. If this attitude was to be adopted by the Government then they would not get support to the measure from Nationalist benches. He wanted an assurance that all the fact would be placed before the House to justify the necessity of the measure and that advantage would not be taken of the excited state of feeling in the country.

Sir James Crerar gave an assurance accordingly and pointed out that all the facts would be placed in the next motion for select committee.

The House was not committing itself either to the principle or the details by accepting the first reading of the motion.

The Bill was then introduced without a dissentient voice.—A. P.

SMUGGLING OF SILVER.

Sir George Schuster introduced a bill to amend Land Customs Act. The object of the bill is to impose deterrent penalty of imprisonment to the extent of six months in the case of smuggling, across land frontiers, of silver and other articles liable to high rate of Customs duty, instead of mere confiscation and fine. Customs officers will be given option whether to prosecute in petty cases and will retain power conferred under present Act to inflict penalty of fine and of confiscation.

Sir George Rainy introduced a bill for protection of heavy chemical industry.

INCREASED CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Sir George Schuster introduced bill to amend the law providing for immediate effect, for a limited period, of provisions in Bills relating to imposition or increase of duties of Customs or Excise. He said experience of the last three Delhi sessions illustrated certain disadvantages in the present procedure as regards budget and Finance Bills and in particular they had brought out the fact that the period of thirty days prescribed under Section 2 of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act was not sufficiently long. It is proposed to extend this period to sixty days.

Sir Fazli Hussain introduced a bill amending Ancient Monuments Preservation Act so as to facilitate co-operation of outside agencies like archaeologists in exploration and excavation work.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when non-official bills will be introduced.—

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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In January and February last I received one of your Jayavasikarini Talisman, the result of which was instantaneous. The next day I wore it I got a higher post in my office. —(Sd.) G. N. SASTRY, 'Srinivasa Buildings," Matunga, Bombay, 28-7-31.

Last year my wife obtained from you personally one Talisman for my child to prevent any BALA DOSHA. The year has passed and by God's Grace the child has passed the one year successfully. I am therefore writing to you for another for the second year. —(Sd.) T. V. CHETTY, M. A. G.'s Office, Simla. Dated 23-8-31.

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(4) Students will come out sucessful in their examination and others will get satisfactory results in all their reasonable undertakings.

(5) Quarrels among family members will subside and there will be perfect union.

(6) All the bad effects of black magic will be removed and there will be everything good.

(7) The evil effects of evil spirits on little children will be removed and good health will be obtained.

(8) Whatever may be the nature of the disease possessed by any one this Talisman will cure it in a short period after wearing it.

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I congratulate you very much for your correct and blunt answers I have written to several astrologers but no one answered me so very accurately as you have done.—(Sd.) T. KRISHNA RAO, C/o Narayan Powar Press, Kalamma Street, Bellary, 13-7-31.

I thank you for the V. P. received this week. As I am satisfied with your predictions I again forward five more questions to be answered.—(Sd.) K. M. MANI, Teacher, Kottayam, Travancore.

Your letter to hand and I am glad to say that I am quite satisfied with my annual life reading and I thank you very much. —(Sd.) N. N. SOUDAGAR, 2937 Javalle Sal, Hubli, Dharwar Dt. 29-7-31.

The life reading you sent me from 10-6-31, has been of considerable help to me and I shall be obliged if you will kindly send at your earliest convenience life reading on my life for 5 years from 10-6-31.—(Sd.) M GANAPATHY, B. E. Asst. Engineer M. & S. M. Rly., Guntur. Dated 27-2-1931.

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SANSKRIT AND PERSIAN LANGUAGES.

—:o:—

A Critical Survey Of Their Antiquity.

(By ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI).

For so many years past I am taking best interests in Persian affairs and Oriental languages generally used in Persia. Hence, I cannot suppress my ambition with pride to submit before the reader my candid opinion that the effect that the so-called "Sanskrit language" derives its origin from Persian language. Not only that, but almost all other languages have been in use by the general world long after the Persian language. For the present I may compare the Sanskrit with Persian language.

I think the language of the first Persian Empire was the mother of Sanskrit, and consequently of the Zand, Greek, Latin and Gothic, as it was Persia, whence people migrated in all directions, and in which migration they of course, should have carried their language along with them, because Iran (or Persia) was the country wherefrom all the nations of the Earth, derived their origin. According to what I learn from the Books of great authors I submit that the inhabitants of Britain even first came from Armenia and that the Goths or Scythians first came from Persia. (Vide "Asiatic Research" pages 45-47).

ORIENTALISTS ' OPINION.

From the unanimous opinion of many learned Orientalists it clearly appears that Sanskrit is not the primitive language of India, but it derived its origin from the Persian language; and I may submit without any doubt that it was introduced in India from the mother-country Aria or Iran and, therefore, its superiority over the Zand is most improbable.

Sanskrit instead of supplying the framework to Zand owes its own existence to this ancient Persian language.

Sir W. Jone's opinion that all nations are only colonies of this primitive people of Iran is most strongly supported by Lieut.-General Sir C. Vallancey (Dictionary of Language of the Aire Cot or Ancient Irish, 1802, Intr. P. 1) It is long since proved that the South of Europe was colonized from Iran of Persia, i.e., Armanian in the East, and that from Spain those colonists sailed to and settled in, the Western Isles, and, finally, in Ireland, Mann and the North of Scotland. And, this theory is supported even by English Educationalists of the day, as Sir W. Jones, Mr. Burrow, Mr. Wilford, Mr. Hallis and others of the Far East, and especially by Rev. Maurice (Antiquities of India and the History of Hindustan). Sir W. Jones in the Zand and Sanskrit discovered a mention made of an ancient nation that inhabited the Empire of Iran much anterior to the Assyrians, the first nation known to the Europeans; and that the Egyptians and the Chinese who have been esteemed the most ancient of all nations are only colonies of this primitive people of Iran.

DR. MAX MULLER'S OPINION.

Dr. Max Muller, the well-known Sanskrit scholar and Professor of European languages at Oxford, who has devoted his life to the modern researches of Comparative Philology, expresses his opinion as under:—

"In Europe, the Arian family has sent out five great branches: viz: the Celtic, Teutonic, Italic, Hellenic and Slavonic or Windic."

From the above, it is quite evident that Iran or Arian is the primitive land of mankind for which I refer the reader to the following:—

The words "Airyanem Vaeju" and "Arya-Averta" are, respectively, Zand and Sanskrit—one and the same word — for the meaning thereof is the "abode of the Aryas" ("Arya-bhumi" and "Arya Desa" are also used in the same sense). The Zoroastrian Aryas claim for their original country more than the Brahmanic Aryas. And so far it has been positively ascertained that the Hindus own Vedas and Puranas which do not at all show that Arya was their primitive abode like the pure Arians of the Zand Avesta, the Perso-Medians, Bactrians and Soghdians. Now, I beg to refer the reader to the opinion of Dr. Wilson, who has clearly pointed out (India three thousand years ago of 1858, P. 17-19) what the Aryans were in the time of Vedas.

"Arya" is a Sanskrit word; and in the later Sanskrit it means noble of a good family." It was however, originally a national name; and we see traces thereof as late as the Law Book of the Manavas where India is still called Arya-Averta, the abode of Aryas. In the old Sanskrit in the hymns of Veda "Arya" occurs frequently as a national name and as a name of honour comprising the worshippers of the Gods the Brahmins, as opposed to their enemies who are called in the Veda "Dasyus." Thus one of the Gods Indra who, in some respects answers to the Greek "Zeus" is invoked in the following words (Rigveda I. 57-8: "Know thou the Aryas, Oh, Indra and those who are Dasyus; punish the lawless, and deliver them unto thy servants. Be thou the mighty helper of the worshippers and I will praise all these thy deeds at the festivals."

WHO IS "ARYA"?

In the later dogmatic literature of the Vedic age the name "Arya" is distinctly appropriated to the three first castes, viz: the Brahmins, Kshtriyas, and Vaisyas —as opposed to the fourth, or the Sudras. In the Satapatha-Brahmana, it is laid down distinctly, "Aryas are only the Brahmins, the Kshtriyas and Vaisyas, for they are admitted to the sacrifices. They shall not speak with everybody but only with the Brahmin, Kshtriyas and Vaisya. If they should fall into conversation with Sudra, let them say to another man "Tell this Sudra so and so"! This is the Law."

From the above and many other following texts it tends us to believe that the name "Arya-averta" fell into oblivion in later times amongst Hindus. But there is no mention made in the oldest text of the Vedas that Arya-averta was the primal birth-place of the Hindus; and in the later stated regarding the Arya-verta was, no doubt, borrowed from the Persian authorities by classical Sanskrit Scholars.

According to the doctrine of Zand Avesta, Airyanem Vaeju was the primal seat of mankind; and from the most ancient times this epithet was preserved as a national name of the Iranians not only in sacred records but also on the tablet of the great monument of Persepolis. This honourable title was used by almost all the Persian Kings which is enthusiastically received by the modern Zoroastrians who are designated as Ariyan descendants.

A PROOF FROM SACRED RECORDS.

These facts are evidence from the sacred records of the Zoroastrians, as well as from the monumental relics. The ancient traditions are preserved in the Zand Avesta that the primitive abode of happiness is called 'Airyanem Vaeju' (the Arian source or Arian birth-place). In that behalf I refer the reader to the first 'fargad' of the Vandidadand. In point of comparative philology the word "Airya" stands in more primitive form than in any other Arian-European languages. In the Zand Avesta the etymological significations of the above word are as follows: The venerable, noble, believer, honourable title, name of the land or people, celestial descendant and the worshipper of 'Ahurmazd.'

In the first chapter of Vandidad where Ahurmazd explains to Zarathushtra the order in which he created the Earth, sixteen countries are mentioned each when created by Ahurmazda being pure and perfect; but each being afterwards tainted in turn by Angramaniyus (Ahriman). Now the first of these countries is called "Airyanem Vaeju. Aria-num semen, the Arian seed, and its position must have been as far East as the Western Slopes of the Beiurtag and Mustag near the sources of the Oxus and Yaxartes, the highest elevation of Central Asia. From this country which is called their seed, the Ariyans advanced towards South and West, and in the Zand Avesta the whole extent of country occupied by the Aryans is likewise called "Airya". A line drawn from India along the Paropamisus and Caucasus Indicus in the East following in the North the direction between the Oxus and Yazartes (Ptolemy knows Ariakai near the mouth of Yaxartes. Ptol. VI 14; Lassen, loc, cit. i 6) then running along the Caspian Sea so as to include Hyrcania and Ragha, then turning South-East on the borders of Nisaea, Aria (Ie. Haria) and the countries washed out by the Etymandrus and Arachotus would indicate the general horizon of the Zoroastrian World.

EFFECT OF SPREAD OF ZOROASTRIANISM.

As the Zoroastrian religion spread Westward, Persia, Flymais and Media all claimed for themselves the Aryan title. Hellenicus who wrote before Herodotus knows Ariya as a name of Persia, Herodotus (VII 62) attests that the Medians called themselves "Arii", and even for Atropetene the Northernmost part of Media the name of "Ariania" (not 'Aria") has been preserved by Stephanus Byzantinus. The Persians, Medians, Bactrians and Soghdians all spoke as late as the time of Strabo nearly the same language; and it can well be understood, therefore, that they should have claimed for themselves one common name in opposition to the hostile tribe of Turan. That "Arian" was used as the title of honour in the Persian Empire is clearly shown by the Cuneiform inscriptions of Darius. He calls himself Ariya and the word "Ahurmazda" is translated from the inscription of Bahistan as "the God of the Ariyans". Many historical names of the Persians contain the same element. The modern name "Iran" for Persia still preserves the memory of this ancient title.

Previous to the time of Zoroaster the symbolic worship of nre was solemnized on top of mountains in Persia, and was open to all Iranian nations. The Persian Prophet Zoroaster ordered the sacred fire to be preserved from tempest and rain, and commanded that it should be enclosed for symbolic purposes (Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum 1760, P. 367 and 359,375. Plates. Vaux's Niniveh and Persepolis P. 332)

From the above and several other facts which I cannot describe here in full (as it requires volumes space to be filled in) it is quite apparent that the Ariyans are the most predominent Nation of Eastern Iran.

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PATHE CINEMA

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO ACTING GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

Municipal Voters Of Ahmednagar Disapprove Proposal.

AHMEDNAGAR, Sept. 6.

The President of the public meeting held on 5th instant of all the Municipality voters in Ahmednagar Town, sent the following resolution to Private Secretary to H. E, The Acting Governor of Bombay.

"This meeting of all the Municipal voters of Ahmednagar Town disapproves the resolution passed by the Municipality of presenting an address to His Excellency, the acting Governor of Bombay. This meeting is emphatically of opinion that it is definitely wrong and improper to present an address to an individual who has made himself so throughly unpopular as a Home Member. It wishes to put on record that the address that is going to be presented by the Municipality has no representative character and should not be considered as an address on behalf of the voters. It requests its elected representatives to boycott the function of that day."

This resolution was also sent to all the Municipal members of Ahmednagar City Municipality.

The meeting consisted of about 10,000 municipal voters. It was addressed by representatives from all wards and the most prominent citizen Rao Bahadur Chitale supported the above-mentioned resolution.

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GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE BANKS

—:o:—

The "Big Five" In The Pillory

... THE MACMILLAN REPORT

Mr. J. T. Walton Newbold, Member of the MacMillan Commission, writes in Glasgow "Forward" as under:—

"When evidence of the Macmillan Committee is published, as I have the written assurance of the First Lord of the Treasury that it will be, there will be the fullest opportunity for the nation to judge for itself upon what the Report has been based and the reservations arrived at. Then it will be abundantly possible to see who has been ready to put at our command the most ample information ..... and who has not. Personally, I have a dossier of replies from people in the Left Wing who were curiously shy of responding to my urgent suggestion that they should put in an appearance before us. Some whom I pressed to give evidence and who are now being extraordinarily loquacious assured me that they did not want to come before us. One is a Don at Cambridge and another at Oxford. I suppose they knew their own qualifications best!

Still, that is scarcely an adequate reason for insinuating that only those who wish to have the State borrow money from the bankers at interest the better to enable enterprise, whether private or public, to make the profit that the industrialists cannot on their own unaided initiative any longer make out of nearly 3,000,000 unemployed, are the only people who do not want to cut wages.

NOT IN THE LEAST SURPRISING.

That the joint-stock bankers should have signed the memorandum of Mr. Keynes is not in the least surprising—human nature being what it is. But why any man or woman not anxious to qualify for a lunatic asylum expected to find a Marxian Socialist in that galley has me breathless. He or she will be asking me to subscribe next to the notion that "a redistribution of the national income" has anything in common with Socialism. When I joined the Movement, which was much more than twenty years ago, the persons who placed that changeling in the cradle were already famous journalists, but we did not find them in the pages for "Forward" or "The Labour Leader."

Since Arthur Woodburn, prospective Labour candidate for Leith, representing the National Council of Labour Colleges before the Committee—and right well he acquitted himself—replied to the comment of the Chairman upon the fact that he was "evidently an upholder of the gold standard" to the effect that "I see no possibility of any confidence in the world amongst trading people if that is interfered with." I see no reason to be apologetic because I devoted so much space in my Reservation to what is the Marxian view of gold as the measure of value and the standard of price.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer knew perfectly well where I stood as to the economics of Socialism when he pressed me to go on the Committee. I stand on the old ground of the Scottish Labour College and of the Central Labour College. And if there is some W.E.A. man wants to pick a crow with me on the gold standard I shall just send fodward his letter to Professor Clay. They can keep it in the family. So much for that.

WHO HAD COLD FEET

Now to the parts of the fourteen pages of my Reservation whereon none of my colleagues took sides with me. Ernest Bevin told me. "I am not signing that."

WHAT? THIS!

"Rather do I regard the impasse at which has been arriving every country wherein prevails the economy of commodity production and marketing as the inevitable consequence of the operation of principles whose finally irreconcilable character has only been made visible when they have become not local and exceptional, but world-wide in their application."

Neither did he associate himself with me in saying:—

"The minds of the majodity of the Committee have sought always a measure of relief.....by recommendations that if they mean anything at all, mean the drastic reduction of wages and salaries. This is a measure to which, equally in the nature of things and not because of any conscious conspiracy, is turning the employing class of every country."

I was also all by myself in quoting so this gem of "impartial" economics:

"The mere fact that the pressure of unemployment in an industry as an instrument for persuading men to accept wage reductions is made much less important than it used to be, by reason of the unemployment insurance system, as urged by Professor Pigon, and that, thereby, the edge is taken off the internal operation of the bank rate, doubtless determined the majority of the Committe to give so much attention to these matters."

And this, too, I had no seconder for stating:—

"..... it may be as well to remind the Bank of England that the wage-workers constituting they do the overwhelming majority of the electorate, are labouring under no unwarranted apprehension when they see in the raising or lowering of the Bank Rate a means deliberately designed 'to adjust' their wages. The possession of such a power, by an institution, acting in complete independence of parliamentary control, is an anomaly that could not continue to exist in this country, side by side with popular sovereignty, were it to be exercised other than with an ever-growing discretion."

It may have been of course, that Mr. Bevin was not so sure of getting the Chairman of the Midland Bank to sign a recommendation for interest rates lower than 5 per cent. as the Chairman of the Midland Bank was of getting Mr. Bevin to sign a recommendation for unlimited borrowing from the joint-stock banks.

And some people never like to stand alone! They feel more comfortable in a herd!

BAD SYNTAX OR BAD SOCIALISM?

Nor did any daily newspaper, so far as I know (no, nor even Mr. Brailsford in the "New Leader") allude to this:—

"This warning is perhaps the more necessary, in view of the disposition shown before this Committee of bankers to expect the Chancellor of Exchequer to be as reluctant to destrict borrowing by means of Treasury Bills when they have difficulty in finding employment for their cheap money, as he should be eager to do so when the difficulty in finding employment is confined to the wage workers.

But, then, it may be that such frankness is not considered to be in good taste, or else some masters of literary art and ambiguity cavil at my English. Fancy writing "the disposition shown before this Committee of Bankers to ... ." So slovenly, don't you know! But then there were five bankers on the Committee! And ambiguity, sometimes, serves a useful purpose! Anyhow, going over the text, I decide to let the sentence stand. There is many a true word spoken in jest!

But what the Press could not stomach was the only part of the collected documents which could, by the biggest stretch of the imagination, be described as "scathing."

NO ONE MUST REPORT THAT!

One of the greatest "City" editors living at once agreed with me, and said that:—"Of course, no newspaper would put that in!"

Perhaps even "Forward" will not dare. Still, I'll have a shot at it! Here goes:—

"This same consideration causes me to view with no less distrust the continuance on the boards, and may be, in the management of the joint stock banks of a personnel so obviously drawn from families traditionally associated with the constituent firms by the amalgamation or absorption of which 'the Big Five' have swelled to their present impressive proportions, linked together too closely in blood relationship and in business connections with great industrial enterprises urgently needing to be subjected to what Sir Josiah Stamp described as 'a few healthy bankruptcies.' "

That was bad enough, but this was the limit:—

"I cannot rid myself of the feeling that much of the criticism levelled at the Bank of England by the spokesmen of the industrialists and their friends among the joint stock banks is motived by such 'unmentionables' as the frozen credits of the 'boom' years of inflation."

But then, you see, I know the identity of the banks and the men who are lending just as much (and no more) money as is needed to hold up the reorganisation of cotton mills in Lancashire and steel mills in Lanarkshire.

On a recent visit (as on a previous one, when so many facilities were placed at my disposal in the hope of me recommending tariffs or subsidies) to the West of Scotland, I was not speaking a single word at random.

Some Clyside and Clydesdale employers are "for it," and they know it.

It was outrageous of me to blurt out in a State paper this kind of thing:—

"The volume of overdrafts which in the event of a general movement to liquidate the cotton, woollen, coal, steel, shipbuilding, and certain other industries one after another, if not all at once, would prove to be as rigid as the Greenland ice-cap ,the wary answers of witnesses coming before us from the join-stock banks made abundantly evident."

THE "PRICE LEVEL" PATTER.

Having said that, had I turned aside to babble with Messrs. Cole and Brailsford about "a falling price-level" or joined with Mr. Bevin in a new classification of the vested interests into "Finance" and "Management" (when I know very well that, at the best, it was "Mismanagement") I should have got plenty of publicity in the kept Press. Instead, I went on to write:—

"To be brutally frank with the critics (I meant Keynes and McKennal) let me say that the suppleness and ingenuity of their argumentative methods have in no sense detracted from the impression made on my mind that their real system of credit control exercised by the Bank of England is that it compels, as an altenative to extinction, and accommodation of industrial, commercial and banking practice to the conditions of a world economy that will not wait upon the customary convenience of England."

And to rub it in with the comment that:—

"Either those in control (and here I included the Bank of England) have not yet felt to the full the discomfort and distress which, in ever-widening circles, sweep upwards throufh the rest of society or else these people, highest and, therefore we may assume, oldest in the hierarchy of capitalism, are in the economic sense so senile that they are incapable of evolving any new ideas of practical utility."

CAN I HELP YOU, SIR?

But I did not recommend public ownership or even control of the Bank? Most certainly not . . . at a time when we depend on Liberal votes, and so long as we have so few people capable of conducting the banking business other than to make in a standing example of the failure of "Socialism."

I am not going to join with Mr. Bevin in complaining against the Board of the Bank of England being "drawn very largely from one financial group." If Mr. M'Kenna wants to get there he can climb on someone else's shoulders. Certainly not on mine! Ditto for the directors of the Imperial Chemical Industries and the members of the F.B.I. They must use their own step-ladders.

But Mr. Bevin and Sir Thomas Allen want an Advisory Committee? Read for yourself, Comrade!

"We think the minimum charge required is the appointment of the Governors by the Crown, the establishment of an Advisory Council representing industry, commerce, etc."

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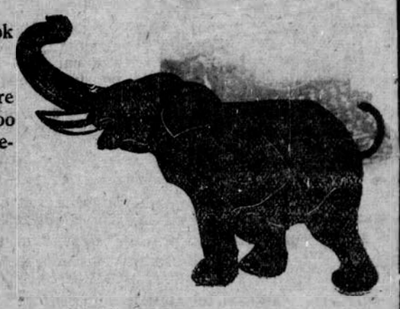

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PACT BREACHES IN ANDHRA DESA

Congress Committee Resolutions.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee which met at Nellore on August 23rd considered at length the Delhi Pact breaches in Andhra Desa and passed the following resolution:—

"This Committee condemns the following acts of Government officials committed in violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact:—

(1) When the Agency District Congress President and Secretary went to the villages of Koovada, Ragappagudem, Palakunta, the villagers who entertained them and who attended their meeting were all proceeded against by the Police authorities, and threatened. The matter was reported to the Madras Government, but no action is yet taken.

A THREAT.

(2) Issuing section 144 order against picketing in Chittoor.

(3) Mr. Brackenbury, Collector of Chittoor, writing to Sjt. Anantasayam, Secretary of the Congress Committee Chittoor, that Mr. Kaleswara Rao, Secretary of the A.P.C.C. may be informed that he will be served with 144 order prohibiting him from addressing any public meetings, if again he should go to Chittoor.

(4) Arresting the Congress Secretary at Kuppam on 7-8-31 who was picketing toddy auction sales. The Police obstructing public meetings and processions in the village of Kuppam and carrying away the national flags. Arresting 10 picketers on 22-8-31 under section 107.

(5) Instituting cases against Messrs. V. V. Vedanthalacharu and Nagaratnam Mudaliar who wanted to help volunteers with mony at Madanappalli, and also against other volunteers.

BREAKING SALT PANS.

(6) Police people breaking and spoiling the cement salt-pans constructions made by poor people of Jangam Reddippalli in Cudappal District who wanted to prepare salt for themselves under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

(7) Police unjustly interfering with the picketing of toddy and arrack shops in Dharmavaram and instituting cases.

(8) Issuing 144 order against picketing of Abkari sales in Ellore and Koovur of West Godaveri District.

(9) Police dispersing crowd without allowing the holding of a public meeting in Rajampeta of Cuddapah.

(10) Police arresting Mr. Varagiri Jogiah Pantulu who went to picket auction sales of toddy in Ganjam District.

(11) Salt officials obstructing people of Gogulapalli village in Nellore District from having their manufacture of salt.

OBSTRUCTION.

(12) Police obtructing and instituting cases against volunteers peacefully picketing abkari shops in Secunderabad and applying 144 there. Police dispersing the flag procession celebration. Resorting to latter charge against people and many receiving beatings.

(13) Police threatening Mr. Subbiah Naidu, Secretary of Tiruppati Taluk Congress for his having arranged carrying on peaceful picketing of toddy and arrack shops in that place.

(14) Putting a nuisance case against Mr. P. Subbaramdos and fining him Rs. 20, he having been carrying on peaceful picketing of toddy shops in Kalahasti.

"This meeting condemns the orders passed by the Government of Madras without releasing the Gudivada Satyagrahis, as they are unjust and go against the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

STILL IN JAIL.

"This meeting further condemns the action of the Government in not yet releasing Surampudi Srihari Rao."

"This meeting condemns the Madras Government for not having yet reinstated many village officers in Andhra country according to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact."

NUDISM "LAPPING AT THE SHORES OF BRITAIN"

Field-Camp For Both Sexes?

DEAN INGE AS "PIONEER."

A special correspondent to the "Daily Herald", London wrote in mail week:—

Nudism, the cult of complete nakedness that is sweeping Europe, is lapping at the shores of Britain.

Will it conquer what the newest publication of the movement calls "the European stronghold of Puritanism"?

Two years ago 200,000 Germans were practising complete nudity. To-day there are 3,000,000 German adherents, and Berlin alone has 30 Nudist clubs.

One German, already here, is canvassing opinion as to the advisability of opening a camp in this country where people of both sexes, of all ages, will be able to play field games and dance and march in complete nakedness.

MISSIONARIES OF NUDISM.

English people who have spent their holidays as guests of Continental clubs are coming back as missionaries of Nudism.

A new Nudist work, "Among the Nudists", points out that this country already has "Mr. Faithful's Priory Gate School in Norfolk, a co-educational school where small children and adolescents are all nude."

This book, the work of Frances and Mason Merril, two United States converts, hails Dean Inge as one of the pioneers of the movement "that is coming to England."

"A translation of Hans Suren's Die Mensch und die Sonne was brought out in England with the original illustrations—*clear and unmistakable photographs of undressed men and women*, write the authors proudly.

"It is noteworthy that Dean Inge, of St. Paul's who was consulted about the morality of publishing it, recommended that it be issued *with the pictures.*"

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

Abdul Gaffar Khan In Simla

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of Peshawar addressing a public meeting under the auspices of the Congress Committee criticised the Government for not observing in the Frontier the provisions of the Delhi Pact. He gave instances in support of his allegations and characterised the Frontier Government's reply to Mahatma Gandhi's charge sheet in respect of the Frontier as misleading and false.

Proceeding, he observed that religion was no secterianism but was broad-based for all. He did not think it irreligious to play music before mosque and advised his Muslim brethren not to object to music before mosque.

Explaining the position of Khodai Khitmatgars (servants of God) in Frontier he pointed out that theirs was the creed of non-violence and every one of them had taken a vow to serve humanity. Concluding he paid an eloquent tribute to Mahatma Gandhi whom he regarded as a personification of truth and non-violence.

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Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,,	6,55,70,916

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What the People Say

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that encouraging response is being given by the public to the appeal issued by the sponsors of the above fund. Money and clothes are being freely offered.

It is necessary, however, to point out to the donors that the people of the flood-stricken area are the people who have adopted Foreign Cloth Boycott of the Congress on a large scale. They will not, therefore, accept foreign clothes even though they have to go without one. Donors are requested to see that only pure Swadeshi cloth is offered for the poor.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. PANDIT.

Aug. 31.

"SWADESHI INSURANCE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the issue of the 29th instant, of your paper under heading "Swadeshi Insurance" in the column for "Notes of the Day" you have stated:—

"The growing popularity of Swadeshi insurance has enabled some established and enterprising Life Assurance Companies to devise original types of life policy to meet the varying needs of various classes of people. The well-known Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company for instance, has just announced a new Policy called the "Perfect Protection policy".

In fairness to the Gresham Life Office who have got this selfsame scheme in their prospectus for the last so many years under heading "Family Policy", I may mention that the Perfect Protection Policy of the Oriental is an imitation of the Family Policy of the Gresham Life Office. I enclose herewith a leaflet of the "Family Policy" of Gresham for your kind perusal

I trust as an independent critic you will give some space to my letter in your widely read paper for which I thank you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. SURTI.

Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.
August 29.

(Our remarks referred only to Swadeshi Insurance Companies.—Editor, "B. C.").

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The general committee of the Welfare of India League passed a resolution on the 26th instant rightly condemning the outrages committed by some misguided youths of this country on the lives of some European officials, but at the same time they should have also condemned similarly the cowardly attack made on Mr. Abid Ali, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., and a few others while attempting to keep peace amongst the crowds collected at the new Davar Bar a few weeks ago.

In my opinion anarchism seems to have got hold of only a few misguided persons amongst the young elements, but the poisonous germs of communalism are apparently spreading gradually to such an extent that it is time leaders and heads of every community and institution should do their level best to stop its spreading further, and certainly the Welfare of India League having this as one of its chief aims and objects, this outrage on Mr. Abid Ali should have been outrightly condemned by them. I hope they will still do it soon in a suitable manner as would justify the benefits to be accrued out of its activities as proclaimed when this League was formed.—Yours, etc.,

PADAM, P. D. GATI.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 30.

GUJARAT P. C. C.

"Times Of India's" Propaganda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to read the letter dated 3rd instant from the Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Times of India" in its issue of the 5th instant. It is full of falsehood and half-truths. Without raising controversial points. I hasten to correct mis-statements of facts made therein as under:—

(1) The Panch Mahal District Congress Committee has not passed any resolution to secede from the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee as it has no reason whatsoever to do so. (The Broach District Congress Committee to my knowledge has never seceded from G. P. C. C. so far.)

(2) I did not resign because Mr. W. S. Mukadam was elected as a member of the Working Committee of G. P. C. C. (I had proposed his name without consulting him) nor was any compromise in this matter ever talked about among any members of the District Congress Committee.

(3) There is no struggle for power in the District Congress Committee which has practically no money and a paucity of voluntary workers.

(4) It is most regrettable to bring in the name of President of the Congress Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in this petty moth and to refer to his dictatorial policy when he has not taken any part in the deliberation of the District Congress Committee.

While efforts are being made to compose some difference of opinion among the members of the District Congress Committee. I will not, even under provocation create a hitch by entering into controversy about the difference of opinion.—Yours, etc.

LAXMIDAS M. SHRIKANT.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

RACE CROSSING IN INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The subject of race crossing is of great importance not only to scientists but in a greater degree to statesmen. A few of the general principals and observations in other countries are mentioned to enable the readers to see how they can be applied in India.

Theoretically the possible results of Race-crossing are:

(1). The offspring may display all essential characteristics of one of the two races, that race being "prepotent" over the other.

(2). The offspring may display all the characteristics of both races as a homogenious blend.

(3). The offspring may display certain characteristics from each of the two races.

(4). The offspring may display each characteristic of both races in such a way that each organ becomes a mosaic composed of hetrogenious hereditary qualities.

Practical observations seem however to suggest that a homogenious blending of human characteristics is a theoretical myth.

Dr. J. A. Mjoen and his coworkers carried on extensive investigations among the Lapp-Nordic hybrids (Norway and Swedan). Their conclusions were that although they found a large group of hybrids with harmonious faces, general good looks, etc., they found more disharmonies, both physical and mental, than in the two parent races. The most surprising discovery was that the hybrids were of low mental ability combined with a comparatively good general appearance. Other observations of Dr. Mjoen were: relatively large or small ears, disproportionate extremities, unusual length of body, abnormal range of variation with regard to lung volume and muscular strength, greater prevalence of diabetes, diminished resistance to tuberculosis, and anomalies in the refraction of the eyes and loss of balance. These observations have been confirmed by experiments on animal crossing. As far as sterility is concerned no figures on human hybrids are available, but among rabbits a reduced fecundity after six or seven generations was noticed.

It is now recognized that the endocrine glands play a great and decisive role in the formations of man's physical and mental character and that the function of these glands is dependent on different "genes" (the elements in the germ cells from the parents contributing to the hereditary constitution of the offspring). In the offspring of parents of two dissimilar races new combinations of "genes" more or less inharmoniously adapted to each other take place with more or less serious results to the offspring. The moment the sperm cell of the male penetrates the female ovum the fate of the individual is determined and all physical and psychic qualities are established once for all. What takes place later in the mother's womb and outside is merely growth and forms of expression of the primary characteristics. A proof of the fact that the endocrine glands are disturbed in the hybrid is seen in the larger number of diabetics (a glandular desease) among them and their diminished resistence to tuberculosis (glandular defect). Further proof, if required, is the fact that "human hybrids show a typical instability in mental and moral respects—a want of balance. Their motives and actions are incalculable, their impulses stronger than their self-control". Dr. Mjoen is of opinion that the inmates of prisons and asylums are to a large extent recruited from hybrids. The most perfectly attuned functioning of the endocrine glands are found in homogenious stocks within the pure race.

This does not mean that intellectual giants among hybrids are wanting. The three notable instances usually mentioned are Brooker T. Washington of America, Profirio Diaz of Mexico and August Strindberg of Sweden. If Striduberg is of mixed origin, it is a further proof of the want of balance of hybrids. His creative genious was almost unequalled but "his brutality, his melancholy, his capriciousness, his violent temper, his pessimism, his cynicism towards women (though he married four times) and all his lack of self-control" were equally well known.

The conclusion is that crossing of two disimilar races is bad for both, as it leads to disharmony, the more dissimilar the parent stocks the greater the disharmony. In India the Anglo-Indian community and the Moplahs and in Burma the Jhaabadis are good examples of Race-crossing. Speaking generally most of the observations stated above seem to apply to these communities. Here we are discussing the crossing of two dissimilar races. Crossing of two similar races, if selective, will, on the other hand, prove of infinite benefit to the offspring.

It is up to medical men and statisticians to go into the matter in detail and publish their observations as these will prove very instructive.—Yours, etc.,

A. PILLAY.

Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

CONGRESS & MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read in yesterday's "Chronicle" the report of the proceedings of the B.P.C.C. meeting and specially the discussion on the resolution recommending the B. P.C.C. to run the forthcoming Municipal Elections. I take this opportunity to thank Mr. R. Krishna Iyer when he warned the Committee about the unfortunate examples of members as soon as they are elected on Congress tickets they escape the Congress control and become independent. In this, I think, Mr. Iyer has voiced the opinion of the various voters of Dadar (G) Ward, specially the enlightened ones, because such unfortunate examples have actually occurred in this Ward of which two can be cited. One is of a member who sought his election on Congress ticket and was afterwards expelled from the Congress Party, because of his flouting of the mandate of the Party. The other is of a seating member, who also was elected on Congress ticket but after his election on the Corporation, he has kept aloof from Congress and its activities till now. I, therefore, appeal to the B.P.C.C. to elect such members as will remain loyal to the Congress and not the members the above type who are after their personal interest.—Yours, etc.,

M.S. RAJADHYAX.

Dadar, Sept. 2.

ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Advocates' examination was held twice a year upto the year 1927 and marks required for passing the examination were 50 per cent. There was an exemption system at that time. The maximum number of students appearing at the examination in the Bombay Presidency is not more than thirty. Out of these only five are usually successful. The results of the examination become stiff year by year. This year out of twenty-seven, those four who were successful had to appear only in one group. Not any one out of remaining twenty-three who appeared for one group or two—each group of three papers, six papers in all, was successful to get 60 per cent. in either of the groups. In order to pass an examination a student must get one hundred eighty marks out of three hundred in each group. This group system is a terrible blow to the students and has been much disliked by them. Formerly there was an exemption system under which a student who secured 60 per cent. marks in any of six papers had not to appear again in that paper to pass the examination. This exemption system is followed at all the University examinations. I on behalf of myself and my other friends most respectfully approach through your esteemed paper the Chief Justice of the High Court to abolish the present group system and replace it by exemption system as before.—Yours ever,

T. V. SHETH.

Sept. 2.

FIELD FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

((Continued from page 4).

the North East with its steel, South Wales with its mining, Glasgow with its shipbuilding—all are going down and down. There may not be a dramatic crash, but that process cannot go on without a crisis coming.

Our relationship with the Labour Party is difficult, but don't think that it is going to be determined by Standing Orders or rules and regulations. The issue is whether in this economic situation the Labour Movement is to make futile attempts to rebuild Capialism, or whether it is to accept the challenge of the failure of Capitalism by boldly determining to lay the foundations of a new social order.

The I.L.P. stands for the second policy. As economic developments occur and the workers increasingly understand the issue, the I.L.P. will not find itself alone but will be part of a mass movement of the working class. Then an opportunity will come for an advance towards Socialism such as we have not dreamed. But we shall only be equal to this task if we have great resolution and courage in the ranks of the I.L.P.—The "New Leader".

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Destruction Of American Cotton Crop

DEATH-KNELL OF FAITH IN OFFICIAL INTERVENTION

The United States Federal Farm Board has shown its hand, and never before has such a miserable four-flusher been exposed. Faced with the sharp fall in cotton prices brought on by the unexpectedly bearish Bureau report of August 8, the Board, which was set up to ensure the orderly marketing of crops and to obtain remunerative prices for farmers, suggested that cotton-growers should plough under every third row of their plants. As an inducement the Board promised that if this scheme was adopted it would hold the 2,000,000 bales of the last crop which it controls off the market until 1932-33. If on August 10, when the heaviest fall in prices took place, there were still any farmers who believed that the Farm Board could help them, they must surely have regarded it as axiomatic that the Board's stock of 1930-31 cotton would be held off the market this season whatever happened. The proposal that the cotton should only be withheld as a reward for compliance with the hare-brained scheme put before the State governors must have sounded the death-knell of any lingering faith in the power of official intervention.

SUPPLY BIG ENOUGH FOR 2 YEARS NEEDS.

Let it be granted that this season's supply of American cotton is likely to be sufficient to provide for two seasons' consumption, and that it is necessary to reduce this supply. Even then it must be apparent that the Farm Board's plan has nothing to commend it. If the Board had not been formed with the express object of helping the farmers, the suggestion that they should haphazardly destroy one-third of their crop in order to enhance the price of the remaining two-thirds and of the whole of the Board's stocks might seem rather less selfish, but it would remain thoroughly foolish. If it is necessary to destroy one-third of the current crop, surely it could be done more systematically than by ploughing under every third row. If the plants are allowed to stand until later in the season and prices continue to fall it might be expected that farmers would automatically find that it paid them to pick only the best of their crop—the coton, that is, which because of grade, staple, and colour would commend itself most to spinners, and which, moreover, would do something to restore the reputation for quality which in recent seasons American cotton has been in danger of losing.

STATE GOVERNOR'S PROPOSAL

But, in any event, if the Farm Board could not persuade farmers to reduce their plantings this spring by more than one-tenth, how could it seriously hope that at midsummer the farmers would submit to the destruction of one third of their cash-crop when the plants were up and the squares were forming before their eyes? It is one thing to make the decision to reduce a crop before the land is ploughed for planting and quite another when the crop is almost ready for selling. And that leads to a consideration of the counter-proposals made by one of the State governors that farmers should grow no cotton at all next summer. This means that cotton-growers should be persuaded to make no attempt to gain a livelihood next year or else that they should try to grow wheat or some other cereal and thus swell the surpluses of some other depressed agricultural product. The suggestion, in fact, is as futile as the Farm Board's, and merely serves to show that farmers in the United States cannot hope for any approach to prosperity so long as their country's economic policy is directed towards making the world safe for American manufacturers. Until that policy is changed Farm Boards and other agencies can get no purchase on the farming problem.—"M. G. Commercial."

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affiairs of the Bank, as on the 28th August 1931.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,42,50,000
Public Deposits	19,59,87,000
Other Deposits	64,82,74,000
Loans against securities per contra	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,19,78,000
Rupees	96,67,39,000

The above balance sheet includes:

	per cent. £
Deposits in London	874,900
Advances and Investments in London	898,8000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	30,900
Percentage	25.19
Bank Rate	7 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	29,80,69,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,76,77,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	
Loans	9,58,81,000
Cash Credits	26,61,29,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,70,81,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	45,52,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,72,93,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	38,94,000
Balances with other Banks	3,96,000
	75,09,72,000
Cash	21,57,67,000
Rupees	96,67,39,000

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	51,43,000
Other Deposits	6,50,000 Increase.

ASSETS.

	Rs. Decrease.
Bank's Investments	91,000 Increase.
Loans	6,60,000
Cash Credits	6,30,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	40,000 Decrease.
Cash	37,03,000

MESSRS. TARAPOREVALA

Book Chats To Be Broadcast

Messrs. D.B. Taraporewala Son and Co., Booksellers and Publishers of Bombay, will give thrice every month at 9-20 p.m. a series of "Book Chats" under the auspices of the Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay. The chats will be mainly on Indian publications. European and American publications on Indian subjects will also be included. During the current month, Messrs Taraporewala will give "Book Chats" on September 7, 14 and 28.

BARKAT ALI'S REJOINDER TO JINNAH

(Continued from page 12).

Muslim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal in any words whatever. There was to be no reservation of any kind of Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal on their population basis.

AN AUTOMATIC COROLLARY.

Why? Because this very result followed as an automatic corollary from adult franchise. In fact, the communal settlement in regard to the Punjab adopted in the meeting of the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow expressly laid down that there shall be no reservation of seats for any community in the Punjab provided that the franchise is based on adult suffrage." Adult suffrage thus solved all Muslim difficulties and removed all fears, and Mr. Jinnah too was prepared for the same formula on the basis of adult franchise. It was only in the event of adult franchise not being established that Mr. Jinnah's fears and apprehensions arose and he wanted to guard against that by his formula of reservation of seats on population basis for the Muslims of the Punjab and Bengal. Hence when I said in my statement that the fixation by the Working Committee of the Congress of an alternative franchise which shall reflect the population ratio, as was demanded by Muslim opinion, ensured Muslim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal automatically, I was only saying that which was accepted by Mr. Jinnah himself as a necessary corollary from adult franchise. Mr. Jinnah says that such a franchise is as much beyond practical politics as adult franchise and therefore in the event of such a franchise not stablishing, he will insist on reservation of seats on population basis as the next best practical solution, I will be with him in this position, but to take the view that the acceptance of this alternative franchise on the part of the Congress in the teeth of Hindu and Sikh opposition and in accordance with the underlying wishes of all Muslims is no concessions and no improvement,—is neither fair nor just. Adult franchise may take some years to come, but surely I for one see no impediments in the way of introduction of the alternative franchise suggested, as the basis and the working principle in constructing the edifice of the national representation.

MUSLIM DEMAND CONCEDED IN SUBSTANCE.

I will now deal with Mr. Jinnah's last point. I had said in my first statement that though the Working Committee had not in so many words conceded the claim of Mr. Jinnah to one-third Muslim representation in the Central Legislature under its scheme Indian Muslims will virtually have this one-third representation. Mr. Jinnah says this is a delusion under which I am labouring. In justification of my view, I will only confront Mr. Jinnah with what he himself said at the Convention. On that occasion, Mr. Jinnah really accepted the position that the Nehru Scheme with adult Franchise would in all likelihood secure to the Muslims the one-third representation he wanted. But his complaint was that under that scheme, the Punjab and Bengal Muslims would get more seats in the Central Legislature than their population entitled them to, that the Muslims of other provinces would be the losers and that he wanted a more equitable distribution, which could only come about if his claim to 1/3 representation was granted in so many words, leaving it to him and the Muslims to settle the internal distribution of this 1/3 representation between the different Muslim provinces of India. His complaint was thus chiefly about the procedure adopted and not the merits of the claim. I will quote his very words:—

CLINGING TO OLD VIEW.

"The two Mussalmans majority provinces—Punjab and Bengal—will get more than their population, which means you are giving more to the rich who will, under normal conditions, get the largest number of Muslim Representatives and you are depriving the Muslims minority provinces of great importance and restricting them to get no more than their population; whereas we wish to restrict the Punjab and Bengal according to their population and desire that the excess should be distributed among the minority Muslim provinces. In other words, we propose that let us carve out of this 1-3rd as the Muslims wish.' It really comes to this that the Nehru Report makes a gift of the extra seats over and above the population basis to the Punjab and Bengal; whereas we propose that this extra 7 or 8 seats should be distributed amongst the minority Muslim provinces."

This was Mr. Jinnah's argument. Not that Muslims will not get 1-3rd under the Nehru Scheme. But that the 1-3rd they will get will largely go to the Muslims of the minority provinces. I must say that even after the benefit of Mr. Jinnah's reply, I still hold the view that the alternative franchise under which the population ratio is to be reflected in the voting register, will, like adult suffrage, virtually secure the Muslims the 1-3rd representation in the Central Legislature on which Mr. Jinnah has been insisting. It will certainly be that the Punjab and Bengal Muslims will secure more of these seats, but in this view of the cases Mr. Jinnah's complaint should be against the Punjab and Bengal Muslims but not against the Congress. He should accept their formula therefore, as satisfying his condition of 1-3rd Muslim representation in the Central Legislature.—"Daily Herald."

JUDGES TO BE JUDGED

MOSCOW FREES 700 PRISONERS

Workers Wasted

Seven Hundred proletarian prisoners were released from the common law prisons in Moscow alone.

This is the result of Inspector Seitz's intervention in his role of President of the Amnesty Committee.

A further 112 sentences were reduced.

This follows his demand for the punishment of unjust judges and for a "sharp change in Soviet judicial administration."

THE INNER WHEELS.

"Unjust and careless judges must be brought to responsibility under the law," he declared.

Inspector Soltz has recently been examining the innermost wheels of the Proletarian dictatorship's punitive machinery.

"When a man is removed from productive work without adequate grounds the loss cannot be estimated in money terms," he added. "The punishment must be heavier for wasting human material than for embezzling money."

FIVE YEARS FOR A BOAST.

Soltz gives three examples of judicial blunders:

1.—Three students get three years. They have to pay all costs and are also expelled from their University for giving inaccurate information about their parents.

2.—Two newly-promoted workers, after only nine days' on their job, get one year's forced labour, the judges explaining that the sentence is so mild only because they are inexperienced and are proletarians.

3.—A police constable when drunk, made a boastful bargain to sell his wife to his friend. He had done three years of a five years' sentence when Soltz fished him out of gaol.—"News Chronicle."

LONDON LETTER.

Continued from page 6).

night. It was entirely devoted to justifying a reduction in the unemployment benefit. The official Labour Party has given a strong reply to Mr. MacDonald through its Press. Rumour prevails that the split in the Cabinet was partly due to the interference of the Federal Reserve Bank in the purely domestic policy of this country. This is supposed to be the "secret reason." The story goes that the Federal Reserve Bank insisted that it would only grant the Bank of England further credits in support of sterling if specific economy were made in Unemployment Insurance. The declaration has been explicitly denied. The Government's economy scheme was, however, submitted to the bankers for their judgment as to its adequacy to restore confidence abroad. Whether the Bank of England alone or the foreign bankers also were consulted one does not know, as these things are done with little publicity.

EFFECT ON INDIAN POLICY

It was the tragedy of Ireland that her fate became for a generation the shuttlecock of English party politics. With the change of Ministers it is still possible that another reversal may set in in Indian policy. From the first it has been claimed that the Indian question was above party politics. Yet the trend of events that followed showed that the Conservative element in many ways pulled in quite an opposite direction to the other parties. Sir Samuel Hoare has been on the first Round Table Conference, hence one can credit him with at least an acquaintance with the Indian question. Yet his work on the Conference was none too encouraging. Far from being free from traditional Conservative prejudice, he has so far shown nothing more encouraging than the "herd" intellect. In the circumstances, it is expected that the British attitude towards Congress demands now stands to stiffen. India never could have expected much sympathy from British politicians. Now she must expect less.

News about Mahatma Gandhi's final decision regarding the participation of the Congress in the second Round Table Conference has been the subject of considerable speculation. This morning the news has reached us that it is finally decided that Mahatma Gandhi will sail for London to-morrow. Full terms of the final agreement are not yet known but as Gandhiji has all along maintained a reasonable though firm attitude with regard to his demands it is understood that the Government had to fall in line with Gandhiji's request though perhaps with considerable eye-wash to save their faces in the eyes of the general public.

On the other hand, the new Secretary of State for India addressed a message of goodwill to "all our friends in India," in the form of a statement to the Indian Press. There is nothing worth special notice in this statement. More than half of it concerns what "I" have done, what "I" am going to do. It reads more like a synopsis to an autobiography rather than a message to a nation.

THE INDIAN SITUATION IN KENYA.

Continued from page 6).

ant note from the Secretary of State.

"The officers administering the governments of these territories have been asked to take immediate steps to ensure that the policy in regard to Native administration in these territories is brought into strict conformity, if in any respect this is not at present the case with that laid down in the Memorandum."

INSTRUCTIONS DISOBEYED.

It is well to point out, however, that these specific instructions have been deliberately disobeyed by the Government of Kenya. The Kenya Native Policy is a flagrant breach of the Imperial Native Policy and the Secretary of State who has proved himself so very broad-minded and generous in writing the memorandum, has shown himself to be utterly powerless in making his policy effective in Kenya.

A veritable volcano burst out in Kenya on the publication of the statement of Government and their Memorandum on Native Policy. All sorts of threats were given by European Journals and prominent settlers. Particularly the organisation of settlers, the Convention, went into hysterics over these papers. Lord Passfield I am sure, did not expect his bomb-shell to create such an effect.

The drama of enquiries however was not yet over. The statement recorded the conclusions of His Majesty's Government but these conclusions were not final. They were as yet to be submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee where again the drama of evidence and statements of witnesses was to be staged. The final scene of evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee is now over. The representatives of various communities who had been to London have returned.

(To Be Continued.)

MARKET FOR PRINTING INKS

There is a considerable importation into India of printing and lithographic inks of which British firms supply approximately 80 per cent. There has, however, been a very appreciable decline in the trade during the past fiscal year, imports for 1930-31 amounting to Rs. 6,35,058 as against Rs. 8,41,082 in 1929-30. There are several firms in India engaged in the manufacture of printing inks and between them they supply approximately one-third of the ink required in the Indian market. The fact that nearly all the leading newspapers and job printing establishments in India are under British management explains the great predominance of the United Kingdom in the import market. Besides printing inks there is a considerable importation of raw materials which are required by the manufacturers of domestic inks.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1931.

BOMBAY ADVOCATES DEMAND MORE FACILITIES FOR LITIGATION

—:o:—

What Poona And Ahmedabad Have Bombay Too Must Have

In the course of their representation the Advocates' Association of Western India writes to the Government among other things:—

As regards the determined opposition of the High Court to the change, it is submitted that the objections on which this opposition is based being not known to the public, it is difficult for them to answer and meet those objections by argument. My Association is of opinion that the interest of the public ought to be the goal, the point to be remembered being that the High Court is for the public and not the public for the High Court.

In the statements of objects and reasons appended to the present draft Bill, it is rightly pointed out that the trial of many suits excluded from the cognizance of the Presidency Small Causes Court "by a Court of the calibre of the High Court involve not only a waste of judicial power but a practical denial of justice to would-be-suitors who are unable to bear the relatively high cost of legal assistance in that Court." Those who oppose the present move do not subscribe to this view as may be judged from the representation made by the Bombay Incorporated Law Society and the European Chamber of Commerce, who have opposed the establishment of City Civil Court for Bombay. The opposition is mainly based on the ground that the costs in the proposed City Civil Court will not be less, but perhaps more than the costs incurred in suits instituted on the original side of the High Court.

As regards this ground, my Association lay stress on the notorious fact that the incidence of costs on the Original Side of Bombay High Court has been in many cases ruinous to the litigants. Cases are not infrequent when the taxed costs amount to a figure higher than the actual monetary claim in the suits. It is often argued that in a Summary Suit filed on Hundis, Promissory Notes and other suits for the recovery of liquidated debts, however large the amount sued for, only Rs. 200/- are allowed as lump costs to the plaintiff when passing a decree in his favour in the absence of the defendant, and that, therefore, it was possible at present to file a Summary Suit for any amount and obtain a decree for the same at a cost of Rs. 200/- only inclusive of Court costs and Solicitor's fees.

It may be also pointed that the argument based on the analogy of Summary Suits, etc., is not tenable in the absence of figures relating to the 'actual cost' incurred by the plaintiff in such suits as compared to the taxed costs allowed to him. From the monthly Return of Suits etc. on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court issued by the Prothonotary and Senior Master on 8th February 1931, it appears that the total number of suits pending in the High Court in January 1930 was 3,188 whereas the number of Summary Suits so pending was only 288. That should give an idea of the heavy costs that are being incurred by litigants in non-Summary Suits on the Original Side, even if it is true that in Summary Suits, the costs incurred are much lighter. It is said that recently there has been a simplifying of procedure and the amending and enlarging of rules as to Summary Suits, Short Causes and Commercial Causes, resulting in considerable acceleration in the disposal of cases by the High Court. (Vide the Representation of the European Chamber of Commerce) dated 16th July 1931 No. 1612 of 1931). There is no reason why the same procedure should not be followed in the case of Summary Suits, etc. in the proposed City Court also, in the interests of the litigant public so as to make the administration of justice cheap as well as expeditious.

MORE FACILITIES FOR LITIGATION.

Cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Poona, have enormous civil work which is done expeditiously and at a small costs. Why should not the litigating public of Bombay have the same facilities provided as the residents of places outside Bombay? What the public wants is a substantial reduction in the cost of litigation in Bombay. The necessity of establishing a new City Court arises only because in the High Court litigant has to go first to a Solicitor and then to engage one or more Barristers; all this means enormous expense. The High Court refuses to change this dual system. If the High Court allowed the parties to engage any Pleader or Solicitor or Barrister as they are allowed to do in the Small Causes Court or the Police Court, the public will have no cause to complain. The complaint arises becauses of the High Court's refusal to allow the parties this freedom of action.

SUPPORT.

My Association is, therefore, of opinion that unless the High Court agrees to allow the litigating public absolute freedom to engage any pleader, solicitor or barrister of their choice as they are allowed in all other Courts in the City of Bombay and in the whole of Bombay Presidency without being obliged to engage a Solicitor and also one or more Barristers, the public cannot but support any measure that seeks to remedy and relieve to however small an extent, the hardship caused by the dual system. My Association, while reserving to themselves the right of expressing their opinion on the details of the proposed draft Bill hereafter, are in favour of the proposal to establish a City Civil Court as contemplated in the Government Notification No. 1322-III)A(dated 16th June 1931. My Association hope that every endeavour will be made to expedite the progress of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly with the object of enabling the Government to give effect to it in the near future.

SCHOOL-MISTRESS FINED RS. 50.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 6.

How a school-mistress involved her pupil in the crime of child-murder, was revealed in the recent hearing of a case that came up before the local criminal court. It was stated that a school mistress invited her pupil, a Hindu widow, to tea and herself went out for a purchase of some sweet, leaving the guest alone behind. As previously arranged, a neighbour of hers came and committed rape on her, which resulted in her conception, and the crime of child murder. The school mistress threw herself on the mercy of the court, so she was fined Rs. 50.

The Reception Committee for organizing the proposed 'All-India Memon's Conference' met the other day and elected Mr. Adawji Haji Dawdi of Calcutta, as president. Both cutchi and Halai memons agreed to participate in the Conference.

Chief Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Railways, wires from Jodhpur under date 6th September: Through communication between Kavas and Utarlai has been restored.—A. P.

FINANCIAL PLIGHT OF DHRANGADHRA

"Salaries Run Into Arrears For Several Months

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 4.

For the last six years the financial condition of the Dhrangadra State has been going from bad to worse. It is alleged that salaries of petty servants run into arrears of 14 months, while those of the officials run iinto arrears of a year and a half. But it is alleged the fate of the pensioners is sadder still for their record of arrears runs into the round figure of full two years. Heaps of bills to be reckoned from the last five years are lying unpaid in State offices.

Simla.—The Government of India announce the decision to introduce during the ensuing session of the Central Legislature a Bill to give protection to the magnesium chloride industry. The Government accept the recommendation of the Tariff Board, that there should be a protective duty of seven annas per cwt. and that the period of protection should be fixed at seven years, at the expiry of which the question should be re-examined.—A. P.

"DRY" CAMPAIGN IN MYSORE

Temperance Conference In Bangalore

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S ADDRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 4.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who came to Bangalore yesterday morning presided over the 12th annual meeting of the Bangalore Temperance Fedefation last night at the City Y.M.C.A. Hall.

Rev. W. H. Thorpe, presided.

COURAGEOUS ADVOCATE.

The President introduced Mr. Rajagopalachar as an old, ardent campaigner in the cause of temperance, who was also the secretary of the All-India Prohibition League. He had won fame throughout India as an eager advocate of this great cause. He had no doubt that in quarters which were interested in the promotion of intemperance he had once a corresponding degree of infamy. That was the kind of man they wanted. Mr. Rajagopalachar was a man of strong convictions and a courageous advocate who would not only do but also suffer.

All people were glad that Gandhiji had gone to London. They were all essentially lovers of peace and they were glad it might be from different viewpoints that Gandhiji had gone. Even the Government were glad that he was gone though for a different reason. The piece-goods merchants dealing in foreign cloth were also glad because they might break open the seals. The liquor dealers were also glad because they hoped to sell a little more liquor.

WHAT GANDHIJI WILL DO.

"India has been given a definite promise," continued Mr. Rajagopalachar, "to the women and children of this country. The Congress has given a definite promise that the day we get self-government, Prohibition is to be decreed. As soon as we get self-Government at a reasonable time, Prohibition is a certainty. If this is so, certain consequences must be faced. We lose drink revenue straightaway and that comes to more than 3/4 of a crore, for the Mysore State and 24 crores for British India. We must lose this straightway. If Gandhiji comes with some kind of Swaraj to this country and even 6 months witer that, we have not decreed Prohibition, all the poorests in the country, wamen and children would tell Mahatmaji that he has told a lie. Gandhiji cannot afford to accept any terms which whatever might be the defects or objections in other respects does not give him or to the Indian Government, the authority is to dispense with drink revenue. But what does the British Government now say? They say that they want to have complete and exclusive control over the military expendituhre of this country, that they should maintain the army, which we call the army of occupation for imperialistic purposes here, but to remain in the name of India. If this is done, it means that Gandhiji is bound to carry on the Government without dispensing with this revenue, for we cannot forego revenue from drink when military expenditure is tied round our neck, unless we tax ourselves again.

MISLEADING PROPAGANDA.

Refering to statements in Government report and charts depicting decline in the consumption of liquor, the speaker pointed out that drafts could be prepared very cleverly. But he would say at once that while the Government would prepare charts like this, the Excise Commissioner, if he were allowed would prepare the same chart as tall as the palmyrah tree with regard to the consumption of liquor. They would have to work harder than this. All Temperance Federations in different parts of the World were convinced that Prohibition was necessary and that Government control was no good whatever. Experiments had been made in America both in the method of Government control and the other by Prohibition. There were difficulties in both, but it had been admitted that Government control was no good. Drink was the root cause for most of the offences against morals. They should get rid of this drink for many reasons.

NO REDUCTION.

The policy of gradual reduction of the number meant really nothing. Some years ago there were 90,000 shops in India. But now there were only 45,000 but the consumption had not gone down, even by a slight degree. In the Mysore State it was said that according to the Dewan's promise, the number of shops had been reduced. It was true that even if one person had been saved on account of the reduction in the number then the reduction would be worth whole. But it was not the case. People addicted to drink would walk a little more distance than they did before and perhaps their thirst would increase on account of the walking. (Laughter). There was no occasion for laughter, for he was only saying the true facts. All the shops must go.

WHAT PICKETING HAS DONE.

Government might well ask "What about revenue"? The volunteers that have been doing peaceful picketing in Madras and elsewhere had compulsorily taught Government lessons in reducing expenditure. He was sure that any amount of representations in the Councils and Assemblies to reduce expenditure would not make the Government reduce expenditure actually, as they had seen till now. Contrast this with what the peaceful picketers had done. They had reduced by force, not physically of course, the expenditure in Government.

RIGHT OF PICKETING.

"I will make one appeal to the Mysore Government" the speaker continued "the right of picketing has been recognised in British Government I take this opportunity to commend this to the Mysore Government also. This right of peaceful persuation must be recognised wherever the liberty of the subject is recognised. The liberty of the subject is not to be exercised only for his good, but he has also to save other people. It is a common law right and fundamental right to go and advice the people not to ruin themselves, so long as there is no breach of the peace.

Education was said to be a condition necessary for bringing about an atmosphere for bringing about Prohibition. He believed in it to some extent. But when they actually went about educating the masses, Government said that education should not come first, because education created disturbances to law and order. They had changed their doctrines now. Government officials now say that Prohibition was good and picketing was bad. He thought that they should have both a law on the subject and also education side by side. Picketing was not merely education at the spot, but it was education to the whole country. This had been his experience all these years. It not only served the purposeof keeping away visitors to the shops, but it had served to focuss public attention. All people now thought about the drink evil. Picketing was really education in a larger sense.

PROHIBITION WEEK'S RESULTS

Slow But Steady

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS TOO SHREWD TO BE BEGUILED

The Prohibition week successfully observed by the B.P.C.C. is now showing its results though slowly but steadily. More volunteers are being enrolled in every ward and consequently the picketing is becoming more intensive. The liquor dealers now show signs of their having realised that resistance to picketing is doomed to failure. Some dealers have started novel tricks in the hope of defeating the object of picketing, they are showing faked letters signed as either by the President or the Secretary of the B.P.C.C. to the effect that their shops are exempted from picketing for some sort of consideration. The Congress volunteers show themselves to be too shrewd to be beguiled by such tricks.

HOW RELIEF WORK IS HAMPERED BY CIVILIANS

District Magistrate's Strange Attitude

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, September 1.

The strange mentality of a European civilian was revealed the other day in connection with flood relief work when some members of a relief committee of Mymensingh (East Bengal) went to Mr. Graham, the Magistrate of that district, for collecting subscription. The Magistrate, it is alleged, took down the names of the gentlemen waiting upon him and said that it was a Congress organisation and therefore he could not co-operate with them.

STRANGE CIVILIAN.

The deputationists, thereupon, handed over a copy of a printed leaflet containing the names of the members and office-bearers of the relief committee which clearly showed taht it was not an exclusively Congress organisation for the committee includes among others, presidents of the local Bar Association and Mukhtear Bar. Government Pleader, Senior Public Prosecutor, Secretary of Landholders' Association, Principal of local A. M. College and others.

"CLEAR OFF"

The Magistrate then said he had no confidence in them and asked them to clear off. In the afternoon the same day it was proclaimed in the town by beat of drums that some unauthorised persons were collecting funds and the public were asked not to heelp them but to send contribution to the District Magistrate. This has hampered the relief work to some extent.

Subsequently a largely attended public meeting strongly protested against the attitude of the Magistrate, which "renders the co-operation contemplated in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact impossible" and urged the public to contribute liberally to the relief fund by way of a proper reply to the and uncalled-for proclamation of the District Magistrate.

EX-VICE-CHANCELLOR AS GOALIE.

There was an interesting scene when on Tuesday evening a charity football match was played between the staff and the students of the Scottish Church College in aid of the flood-stricken people of Bengal. The staff won by 3 goals to nil. The game was really enjoyable in that Dr. Urquhart, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and Principal of the College, honoured the goal post in the latter part of the game with an umbrella, and he was a gallant goalie too. Finally Dr. Urquhart congratulated the staff on their fine-play and presented the captain of the staff team with an empty soda water bottle.

Elocution At Chiplun

The Annual Elocution Competition of the "Elocution Society" in the V. E. School at Chiplun, was celebrated on August 30, under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

A few speeches in appreciation of the good work done by the school staff in connection with the Elocution Association were then delivered. The President in the course of his speech made some suggestions for the management of the "Elocution Association" in the school and dwelt at some length on the importance of Elocution as an art and its relation to the other fine arts.

RAGINI DEVI'S DEPARTURE

Bombay Performance Cancelled.

Owing to indisposition, Srimati Ragini Devi has left Bombay for a change of climate. She is, therefore, compelled to cancel her recital of Indian dances which was announced to take place at Blavatsky Lodge.

She will start on an extensive tour of India and Burma within a fortnight. She hopes to revisit Bombay next winter when she might give her promised performance which, she regrets, she has to drop for the present.

BARKAT ALI'S REJOINDER TO JINNAH

—:o:—

Working Committee Formula Includes Muslims' Demand In Substance

Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate, Lahore has issued the following statement in rely to Mr. Jinnah:

In my original statement, to which Mr. Jinnah has been pleased to reply, I had called upon Mr. Jinnah to place himself at the head of the Nationalist Muslim forces in India and not to ally himself with or at least carry on with those who merely stood for reaction and obscurantism in India under communal pleas. My chief reason for this appeal is that to-day the formula of communal settlement placed before the country by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has conceded with the exception almost all the important amendments that Mr. Jinnah tabled at the Convention of 1928, namely (1) that the residuary powers shall be vested in the federating units or provinces, and (2) that in the event of adult franchise being not established, the franchise to be fixed shall be such as will reflect in the voting register the proportion of the various communities in the population register. The only point not conceded in so many words was Mr. Jinnah's demand that Muslim representation in the Central Legislature shall not be less than 1|3. In regard to this, I had expressed my personal opinion that in all likelihood, under the scheme of the Working Committee the Muslims will get this one-third, and that the Working Committee might even go so far as to concede it in so many words as this was not on which to occasion a breakup.

RESIDUARY POWERS.

So far as the question of residuary powers is concerned, Mr. Jinnah's reply, at least what has appeared in the Associated Press message that I have read, is quite silent, I trust Mr. Jinnah approves of this decision of the Working Committee, though for some reason that appreciation does not find any place in his statement. Mr. Jinnah had rightly laid great emphasis on this very question in his speech at the Convention, characterising it as "by far the most important from the constitutional point of view and for the future development of India," and I have not the least doubt in my mind that Mr. Jinnah will nail it as a welcome departure from the original scheme of the Nehru Report.

FRANCHISE CONTROVERSY.

I will now deal with my second point, namely the decisions of the Working Committee that the franchise shall be either adult or failing that, such as will reflect the population ratio of the different Communities. Mr. Jinnah's comments on this portion of my statement have caused me no little surprise, and particularly his startling remarks that this formula about the necessity of the franchise reflecting the population ratio "was never suggested by anybody at the convention"—and "this suggestion"—"made by some people before the Nehru Report was published," was considered "both by the Congress and the Nehru Committee" "not only vicious but impracticable" and it was at no time seriously entertained by any section or any party." I do not know what extraordinary impressions in Mr. Jinnah's mind are responsible for this view, but the facts quoted hereafter will establish that Mr. Jinnah is entirely in the wrong on this point and that his words taken seriously constitute a serious aspersion on and an injustice to the Congress in general and particularly to a large body of responsible Muslim opinion I will now set out my facts:

FACTS MR. JINNAH HAS FORGOTTEN.

(a) The Nehru Committee themselves felt that under the franchise in force in the country, the voting ratio between the different communities was not the same as the population ratio. To quote their very words on page 92, "Thus in the Punjab although the Muslims outnumber the Hindus and Sikhs combined the number of their voters is far less than the Hindu and Sikh voters. This is due to the superior economic position of the latter. We are strongly of opinion that this anamoly should be ended and the voting ratio should be made to correspond with the population ratio.' To remedy this the report says, 'With adult franchise this happens automatically."

(b) Muslim opinion of all shades both in the Punjab and Bengal, whether extremist or moderate, has throughout been unanimous on this that the franchise to be fixed shall reproduce the population ratio in the voting register. Mr. Jinnah cannot be unaware of the fact that the All-India Muslim League, of which he was the President himself for so many years had been year after year passing resolutions to the effect the franchise to be fixed should be as low as possible and shall in any event reflect the population ration in the voters roll. In 1928, Maulvi Abdul Karim, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League held at Calcutta that year stressed this in his address. Again one of the resolutions adopted by the Subject Committee of the special session of the All-India Muslim League called by Mr. Jinnah at Delhi in May 1929 laid down, "That in the Punjab and Bengal, in the event of adult suffrage not being established, the voting ratio of Muslims shall be in accordance with their population in the province." This resolution came up in the full meeting of the League in the temporary absence of Mr. Jinnah, but as to whether it was put to vote, adopted or not there are different stories which I shall not repeat here.

To state that the proposal that the franchise shall reflect the population ratio, was never seriously considered by any section or party but was considered vicious and impracticable, is a complete inversion of facts, explainable probably by forgetfulness on the part of Mr. Jinnah due to lapse of time. It will interest Mr. Jinnah to know that such a leading member of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference as the Hon'ble Malik Feroze Khan Noon, is strongly attacked to the view that the franchise must reflect the population ratio. The Working Committee of the National Congress has to-day accepted this partly out of regard for Muslim sentiment and partly because of the inherent justice of the claim. And after this acceptance, it should not really lie in the mouth of any leading Muslim public man to minimize the value of this concession.

MY LITTLE MISTAKE.

I will now come to another part of Mr. Jinnah's statement. He is perfectly right when he says that the amendment which he put forward in this connection was that in the Punjab and Bengal, in the event of adult suffrage not being established, there should be reservation of seats for the Mussalmans on the population basis for ten years subject to re-examination after that period with no right to contest additional seats. At the moment when I issued my first statement I was at Simla and had not the papers before me. Hence my mistake in saying that the amendment moved was to the effect that in the event of adult suffrage not being established, the franchise to be fixed shall reflect the population ratio in the voting register. But this latter proposition was the chief consideration which loomed large in the discussions at the time. Mr. Jinnah will admit that I was closely associated with him at the time; in fact, I find among my papers a draft of a resolution on the same lines in Mr. Jinnah's own handwriting which he had meant to propose in the League. When therefore, giving Mr. Jinnah's amendment, I really gave the chief matter and argument which was then engaging our attention and was fixed in my memory as the main thing namely, our insistance that the franchise to be fixed shall reflect the population ratio. But this lapse does not affect the merits of the position Mr. Jinnah accepted the communal settlement of the question of representation outlined in the Nehru Report on the basis of adult suffrage. His amendment was only to provide for the event of adult franchise not being established. Now on the basis of adult franchise, the Nehru Report stipulated for no

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